FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JULY CONFERENCE TO EXAMINE ALBANIA'S ETHNIC ROOTS

AU221147 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Jun 82

["National Conference Devoted to the Forming of Albanian People, Their Language and Culture -- Important Event in the Life of the Country -- Interview Granted by the President of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda to the Albanian Television" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Jun 22 (ATA) -- As it has been reported, the national conference devoted to the forming of the Albanian people, their language and culture will hold its proceedings in Tirana on July 2-5 this year. In an interview granted to the Albanian television, Prof. Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences, speaking of the aim of the organization of this conference, said:

The conference set to itself the aim to make the synthesis of the achievements of the Albanian historic, archaeological, linguistic and ethnographic folk sciences with regard to the important problem of Illyrian-Albanian continuity, of autochthony of the Albanians, the unique creation of the Albanian people, of their language and culture.

It is known that the problem of the formation of the Albanian people, of the Albanian nationality in Middle Ages on a very ancient ethnic Illyrian basis and on their historical territory, constitutes long since one of the basic problems of Albanological sciences in general. Since the first years after liberation, our sciences, based on the Marxist-Leninist methodology and led by the instructions of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and through the basic works of historiography and history of our language, through researches and studies for years on end in the field of archaeology, history and culture have opened new ways for the treatment of this problem and have put it on scientific basis, by providing sound arguments to solve it, arguments that have been approved by international science as well.

This problem takes a more sharp political character in the present situation in particular, when imperialism of the superpowers, in order to play its game, tries to deprive the peoples of their great national traditions, to deny the objective ethnic and historical factors who lie on the foundation of the existence of these nations, by considering these factors as "anarchronistic", "devils and phantasm of the past". On this road are the Yugoslav revisionists too and the "scientific" spokesmen of the big Serb chauvinist propaganda, who try to distort historical facts to deny the Illyrian-Albanian continuity and authochthony of the Albanians in their historical territories, to uphold in this way their idea that Albanians, especially in Kosovo allegedly belong to a later period and consequently should not enjoy historical rights in those territories.

Asked that what new arguments and materials this conference will present, Prof. Aleks Buda replied:

The extensive, systematic archaeological investigation of the country has brought to light numerous documents of the material culture which go to show that in the Albanian territories, the ancient Illyrian population and the Albanian one that followed, as well as their culture, despite the temporary silence of the written sources and foreign influexes at the beginning of Middle Ages, are present in the territories of south Illyria that correspond to the Albanian territories, without interruption since late antiquity when Illyrian Albans of the second century of our era are mentioned as a formed ethnos. They resisted Romanization and Slavisation until their successors with the same name are mentioned there again as active ethnic and political factors.

The native early medieval culture with its variants preserves elements of Illyrian tradition of the autochthonous population and has further promoted them in new better conditions.

The cultural view of the country in medieval times is characterized by a direct continuation of the developed social life, from continuity on ancient basis of the main monuments, road network, monetary circulation etc, testimony to the fact that there has not been any interruption of the ethnic situation in the country. So much clear are the evidences on the autochthony provided by the history of our language, which show that the main names, the toponymy of the cities, mountains, rivers that have been inherited from the Illyrian antiquity, from Kosovo up to the Adriatic and Ionian Seas preserve the historical phonetic features of the Albanian language, that is, have passed uninterruptedly through the mouth of an autochthonous Albanian speaking population.

In the face of these facts, the view that the hearth where the Albanians were formed must be allegedly sought in a remote and isolated, backward country from the economic and cultural point of view is groundless. The process of ethnogenesis of the Albanians, the forming of the Albanian people, has not been carried out in conditions of stagnation or economic and social regress, in conditions of geographic separation and isolation, but in conditions of relative development, despite the difficult circumstances.

The development of feudal relations in the centuries of early Middle Ages, as a new higher stage of the development of the Albanina society, shows that the genesis of the Albanians was done outside the laws of the normal economic-social development, not linked with a set territory, subjected only to the biological laws, which have allegedly led to the late and violent settlement of the Albanians in their present territories and with the spread of their names.

Even the culture of our people has begun from the ancient heritage, as a culture of the masses of the people and of the high social Albanian strata in their dialectical ties and gains new elements on the road of the economic-social and unitarian political development of the country, in relations with the contemporary cultures of the Adriatic-Balkan basin and of Europe in general. As a result, there are chrystallized those unified national features within regional diversity, which we know as component parts of our people's national culture of nowadays, characteristic of all the regions inhabited by the Albanians.

Answering the question that what time does the topic of the conference cover and what's its importance, Prof. Aleks Buda said:

The topic of the conference will include a long period which goes down to the developed Middle Ages, when Albanian nationality has been chrystallized and consolidated completely in the linguistics, cultural, territorial and political aspect with the (?unified) ethnic national nomination. On the basis of these objective factors, Albanian nationality proceeds the present Albanian nation, one and indivisible.

This was a long road, testimony to the creative potential of a people with ancient ethnic roots, who coped with the most difficult historic conditions, the effect of the restraining and splitting factors, in new conditions. It developed as an historic and ethnic-social formation of the new higher type, as the present unified Alban an nation.

Drawing the balance of hitherto achievements of our historic linguistic and cultural sciences, our conference will open at the same time new horizons, will give orientations for further researches and more profound scientific substantiations.

Besides its aim and scientific charcter, the conference will be of special importance for the education of the entire Albanian people and especially of the youth. Without arousing feelings of chauvinism and nationalism, which are alien to us, on the basis of scientific analysis of the historic facts, it will help to strengthen among them the spirit of socialist patriotism, to cherish the legitimate pride for our ancient people, for their glorious history and their vitality that have made them overcome always triumphantly every obstacle that has endangered its entity and national unity.

NINTH FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS HELD IN SOFIA

Kubadinski Article Published

AU211215 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA) -- The Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front, the highest-membership socio-political organization in the country, opens tomorrow. The 33,000 local organizations of the Fatherland Front number a total membership of 4,388,000. In that connection today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an article by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

It is stressed in the article that the foundation of the Fatherland Front and its development was connected with the cause and the ideas of Georgi Dimitrov of the united, anti-fascist and national fronts. He was the one to define the place and the role of the Fatherland Front in the struggle to overthrow monarcho-fascism, for the establishment and strengthening of the genuine democratic power, for its transformation into a united popular, sociopolitical organization with the drawing of the broad popular forces into the construction of socialism as its main task.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski writes that the Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front will mark the accomplishment of the election campaign conducted with a brisk activity on the part of the people. This campaign became one of the key points in the implementation of the task as laid down by the Bulgarian Communist Party, namely the task for the Fatherland Front to make the people join the discussion and the settlement of the important problems of social development.

The author of the article stresses that the Fatherland Front has gained a definite place in the political system of society and in its effective functioning by working for the further unfolding of socialist democracy. The political role and the participation of the Fatherland Front in the formation of the representative bodies of state power and popular self-rule have risen substantially.

The article reads that the democratization of the state bodies and the development of self-rule are manifested specifically in the improved relationship and cooperation of the Fatherland Front with the National Assembly and the people's councils. Under the conditions of transferring the economic mechanism into practice, the people's councils' relations of cooperation with the Fatherland Front on the basic issues of the settlement systems will continue to grow. The author points out that the Fatherland Front occupies a clearly defined place and plays a clearly defined part in the formation and implementation of the socioeconomic plans and tasks of Bulgaria of her counties and the settlement systems. The committees and the organizations of the Fatherland Front carry out concrete tasks in connection with the self-dependence on farm products. It is stressed that it was on the initiative of the Fatherland Front that the nation-wide movement for rational use of power generation and fuels in the communal and household sector was further intensified. Mr Pencho Kubadinski writes also about the work of the Fatherland Front as a school for communist, patriotic and internationalist education of the people.

Kubadinski Presents Report

AU211251 Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Report of the National Council of the Fatherland Front" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- The chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said at the ninth congress of the front, that the unity of communists, united agrarians and non-party members within the Fatherland Front has been as solid and complete as never before.

Recalling that the congress is being held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the organization and coincided with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of its theoretician and first founder, Georgi Dimitrov, the speaker pointed to the role the Fatherland Front played in the construction of popular unity in both the struggle against fascism and capitalism in the past and in the construction of socialism at present.

It was the idea of Georgi Dimitrov that under the newly-created conditions and the new tasks the front be reformed into a united popular socio-political organization, called upon to unite the whole people into the construction of the socialist society, under the all-acknowledged leading role of the working class and its vanguard -- the Bulgarian Communist Party, said Mr Pencho Kubadinski. The Fatherland Front was developing and changing along with the development and the changes that were taking place in the socio-economic conditions and the new tasks, which the party laid down in the course of the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism.

He expressed the gratitude of all the members of the Fatherland Front for the high assessment given by the party and made at the 12th Congress of the Communist Party on the role and the contribution of the Fatherland Front to the government of the country.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski reassured the participants in the congress that the organization will continue to fulfill its political mission supplying a broad social support for the party and for the popular power, will continue to play its mission of a mass school for patriotic and communist education of the people and will continue to work for the involvement of the workers in the government of the country. The Fatherland Front is embodying ever more fully the unbreakable union of the working class, the cooperative farmers and the people's intelligentsia.

Pointing to the contributions of the Fatherland Front to the improvement of the political system and the development of the socialist democracy, the speaker said that in the period under review, the political role of the front has risen substantially as well as its participation in the formation of the representative bodies of state power and popular self-rule. An example of this are the two election campaigns in 1979 and 1981, during which the organization reaffirmed its enormous potential to work as an organization and movement, to create preconditions for social and political fulfilment of every Bulgarian. A confirmation of this manifestation are the more than 150 assignments given to the candidates of the Fatherland Front.

The control and assistance organized by the Ministerial Council and the National Council of the Fatherland Front for the implementation of the assignments to the people's deputies, plays not only an economic but, above all, a political and educational role. They raise the self-esteem of the citizens as masters of their own country, as well as their responsibility for the public doings, and raise their role as active participants in the social government.

The steady democratization of the activities of the state bodies and the development of the forms of social self-government, the combination of the direct and representative democracy find their most eloquent expression and concrete manifestation in the improvement and enrichment of the interaction and cooperation with the people's councils. The committees and organizations of the Fatherland Front are being increasingly helpful to the people's deputies and councillors in unfolding their work and for strengthening their ties with the people.

Deepened are the ties and interaction of the Fatherland Front with the central state bodies. It has already become a practice to adopt the important decisions of the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council on problems pertaining to the whole population jointly with the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The unfolding of all-national drives for urbanization of towns and villages, for nature conservation, for economy of raw and other materials, for model social order, for safety and culture of transport, etc. are successful forms for the mass and most active participation of the millions of Fatherland Front members.

Along with the undoubted successes of the organization in the activity and for the development of the socialist democracy it is stressed in the report that not all the possibilities have been explored and exploited. It is also noted that formalism should be overcome in maintaining the touch with the people. Not all of the committees and organizations are sufficiently active in their activity, often belatedly responding to the critical remarks and proposals submitted by the citizens.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski stressed the necessity of holding referendums more often for the more active participation of the Fatherland Front in the legislative activity. He dwelt on the control functions of the front. For more than two years more than 15,000 commissions and groups for popular control with a staff of almost 60 thousand controllers and activists of the Fatherland Front have been supervising the servicing in more than 90 per cent of the communal projects -- catering establishments, stores and shops, etc.

Stressing that the expansion and the deepening of democracy are inseparable from the observing of socialist legality and social order, Mr Pencho Kubadinski spoke also about the activity of the front for the activization of the comradely courts, for the limitation and reducing the crimes committed by juvenile delinquents, for the improvement of legal proceedings. "There is no doubt that with the further concretization and expansion of the participation of the people in the social government, in public control and in the efforts aimed at strengthening the socialist legality and morality, the Fatherland Front will continue to contribute to the improvement of the social relations," he said.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski underlined that the Fatherland Front assists the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks with all its activities. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of the party task for making a still better use of the possibilities of the privately owned plots of land and to obtain extra farm products. As compared to 1977, when the system of self-support was introduced, in 1981 the privately held plots turned out extra 37,443 tons of meat, 148 liters of milk, 345 million eggs and 128,000 tons of vegetables and fruits.

It is pointed out in the report that not all economic, organizational, management, legal and psychological barriers have been overcome yet, which stand in the way of improving the results of the privately owned and auxiliary plots.

Good results have been obtained in the construction, urbanization and hygienization of the settlement systems. In the seventh five-year period the Bulgarian working people have given 49 million working days, have laid out 668,157 decares of new parks and have afforested 207,495 decares of land. 97.3 percent of the towns and villages have central water supply and the use of drinking water has increased from 174 litres per capita in 1977 to 217 litres.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski noted that active organizational and explanatory work is in progress on the part of the Fatherland Front activists to make the people join the economical use of energy resources drive in the country. In the 1987-1981 period economies to the tune of 863,540,000 kilowatthours, 450,000 tons of coal and 214,000 tons of naphta [crude oil] have been realized for the national economy. The savings in electricity and fuels in the same period amount to 102 million leva.

In the seventh five-year period five million and 831 thousand tons of waste materials were collected and reused. Through them 5 million and 296 thousand tons of raw materials have been ensured for the national economy, which are to replace the use of about 40 million and 663 thousand tons of metal ores and more than 3 million and 100 thousand cub/m of timber.

About 4 milliard kWh of industrial electric energy have been saved as well as 6 million and 530 thousand tons of hard fuel, more than 220 thousand liquid fuel, more than 60 million cub/m of natural gas and also the recycled use of 400 million cub/metres of industrial water has been ensured.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski dwelt on the activity of the Fatherland Front in connection with environmental conservation.

Speaking about the ideological and educational activity of the front, he said that the Fatherland Front is rising ever more completely as the most numerous school for communist, patriotic and internationalist education of the people. The main efforts in this sphere are aimed at the reformation and improvement of this activity of the front in line with the ideological foundations of the party programme and in accordance with the tasks for further assertion of the socialist way of living.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski noted that even more bold efforts should be aimed against the bourgeoise ideology and ideological diversion of imperialism, against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, against the left and right-wing diversions of Marxism-Leninism.

USSR, Other Delegates Speak

AU212125 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- On behalf of the Soviet public the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front were greeted by Mrs Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Foreign Cultural Relations. She emphasized the great international importance of the experience of the Fatherland Front.

We, Mrs Kruglova stressed, highly esteem the contribution of the Fatherland Front for uniting the progressive public in the struggle for peace against imperialism and the war, the arms race and stepping up the danger of war, for disarmament and social progress. Mrs Kruglova emphasized the role of the Fatherland Front for consolidating Bulgaro-Soviet friendship.

The representatives of the fronts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea thanked for the help and backing which the Fatherland Front has been rendered and is rendering them in the struggle against the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemony and in building the new life. They dwelt on the fruitful cooperation between the fronts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the Fatherland Front and were unanimous in their assessment that it keeps strengthening and deepening.

The delegations of the fronts of the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Poland backed up the latest peace initiative of the CPSU and the Soviet state by stressing the extraordinary significance of the unilateral obligation of not using nuclear weapon, declared by the Soviet Union. They expressed their firm conviction that the will of the peoples for peace relying on the might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will be victorious.

Unanimously was condemned the aggressive and militarist policy of imperialism and especially that of the U.S. Government and the NATO leading circles who threaten the world with a nuclear catastrophe.

"Neither the economic blockade nor the frenzied propaganda campaign launched by the United States against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries can frustrate the defeat of the anti-socialist forces in Poland," said Mr Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front. By dwelling on the situation in Poland he stressed that the patriotic movement for national revival together with the units of the National Unity Front is ever more uniting the public forces for overcoming the hardships. Today, he said, just as 40 years ago we need Dimitrov's thought, Dimitrov's experience, Dimitrov's practice. We are turning back to the theoretical inheritage of Marxism-Leninism unstained by mistakes and misinterpretations and to the Polish and international progressive, revolutionary traditions.

Mr Mihail Burca, deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity in Romania stressed that the stable relations between the fronts of Bulgaria and Romania are developing well and contribute to the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

Mrs Maria Tereza Malmierca, deputy national coordinator of the committees for defending the revolution in Cuba stressed that the congress of the Fatherland Front is held in a period of international tension which is a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism. The struggle of the Argentinian people for the sovereignty of the Malvinas, she said, has contributed to the development of the unity and solidarity among the peoples of Latin America. The events in the South Atlantic has proved that the American countries cannot expect from the U.S. ruling circles anything else but exploitation, plunder, discrimination and treachery.

Mr (Saleh Mohammad Zeran), chairman of the National Fatherland Front, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan said: "We attach great importance to and use with gratitude the rich experience of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front in order to improve the activity of the Fatherland Front in Afghanistan - the public mainstay of the new political power in our country."

Tomorrow the congress continues.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC-TRADE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meets Lukanov 17 June

LD171634 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 17, IRNA -- Andrey Lukanov, the first deputy prime minister of Bulgaria, in a meeting with the Iranian mission to Bulgaria expressed his hope that by 1985, the volume of bilateral trade would become more than one billion dollars per year. He added that economic ties between Iran and Bulgaria should not be limited to the purchase of oil from Iran by Bulgaria and other goods by Iran from the latter country. The Iranian mission currently touring Bulgaria, is headed by Mohammad Salamati, the Iranian agricultural minister.

The Bulgarian deputy prime minister expressed his great esteem for the anti-imperialist nature of the Islamic Republic and praised the achievements of the Islamic revolution. He added that Bulgaria and Iran shared many common viewpoints in international issues. Andrey Lukanov, also expressed his hope for the expansion of political ties between the two countries, as well as for the economic relations. He confirmed that the Iraqi imposed war had inflicted heavy damages on the Islamic Republic. Iranian agriculture minister, speaking on mutual economic and political cooperation, stressed that it could strengthen peace in the world. He also referred to the U.S. imperialism as the enemy of the Third World nations and countries like Iran and Bulgaria. He urged the two countries to use their facilities to confront global imperialism. The head of the Iranian mission expressed his hope for reaching agreements in favour of the two nations of Iran and Bulgaria.

Received by Filipov

AU182210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mohammad Salamati, minister of agriculture and leader of the Iranian Government trade and economic delegation which is visiting Bulgaria. Questions of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed and opportunities for further expanding this cooperation were dwelt upon.

Talks Held With Filipov

LD192310 Tehran IRNA in English 1938 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 19, IRNA -- Iran's minister of agriculture and rural development, Mohammad Salamati met and conferred on Friday with the Bulgarian prime minister, Grisha Filipov. In this meeting, also attended by the Bulgarian foreign trade minister and the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Bulgaria, the Bulgarian prime minister praised the Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. He expressed his deep satisfaction with the anti-imperialist dimension of this revolution, which according to him thwarted imperialist designs in the region.

Grisha Filipov addressed Salamati and said that Bulgaria was a friend of the Islamic Republic of Iran and was willing to cooperate in all spheres with Iran including the economic and political fields. He added, his country was planning to dispatch a high-ranking economic delegation headed by its deputy prime minister to Iran for the expansion of mutual ties between the two countries. Cooperation in technical industries could neutralise the effects of the Western economic sanctions, he asserted.

Citing Salamati's visit as an important political event in bilateral ties, Filipov stated that imperialism did not shrink from spilling the blood of innocent nations merely to preserve its illegal interests. He mentioned the attack of the regime occupying Al-Quds on Lebanon as an example and said it took place on the direct order of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Regarding the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, the Bulgarian prime minister remarked that this was also waged by the U.S. though Iraq and Bulgaria had announced its stand on the issue from the very beginning of the war, believing that the war was imposed on Iran and it was better to end it as soon as possible. In conclusion, Filipov announced his country's readiness to assist Iran in rebuilding its war devastated areas.

Salamati, then stated that there were many grounds for cooperation between the two countries, which could be employed to serve the joint international front against U.S. imperialism. The U.S. was going to show its hostility more overtly against Iran and Bulgaria and also to all those countries which have risen against oppression and dominance, the most clear example was the recent Versailles session attended by the seven Western industrial countries, he added.

Stressing the increase of commercial exchanges and also the expansion of mutual cooperation in the transferring of technology in various branches of industry including food services, he expressed his hope that in the course of the Bulgarian deputy prime minister's upcoming trip to Iran, there would develop even more grounds for expanding bilateral political and economic ties.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU191451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A protocol on further developing the trade and economic ties between Bulgaria and Iran was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Sofia today. The protocol signed between Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Mohammad Salamati, minister of agriculture and rural development of Iran, provides that Bulgaria delivers agricultural products and chemical fertilizers to Iran and to also render assistance in producing vaccines and veterinary preparations as well as designing and constructing small enterprises for the food and catering industry in Iran. Iran will deliver industrial products and oil to Bulgaria and will continue production-sharing in the construction of lifting and transport machines and also in designing small dams.

DAILY ON U.S. FIRMS' OBJECTION TO EXPORT BAN

AU211455 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK Washington dispatch: "The Boomerang Effect"]

[Text] Washington (CTK) -- The managements of the American companies Caterpillar Tractor and General Electric sent President Reagan a letter in which they demand that the ban on exports of equipment to the Soviet Union be changed. The ban on the sales of our products will not endanger the construction of one of the world's largest gas pipelines -- from the USSR to Western Europe; it will lead only to a still greater increase in the ranks of the unemployed in the United States. The place of American suppliers will be immediately taken by their competitors, the letter states. As is known, last year the Caterpillar Tractor Company had already lost a $90 million contract for deliveries to the USSR because of a White House decision. On that occasion it was the Japanese who immediately took the firm's place.

More on U.S. Embargo

LD212018 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The following news comment by Marcela Doleckova is focused on recent policies pursued by the Reagan administration.

On his tour of Western Europe U.S. President Reagan again tried to recommend his Western European partners how they should in his view behave toward socialist countries. But in a more recent statement he even tries to give advice to the Government of Poland and moreover he encourages the people of Poland to violate their country's laws. He blames the Soviet Union for Poland's problems to find a pretext of his own policy of economic discrimination.

When the National Security Council met last week, President Reagan had apparently already forgotten West European criticism of his economic policies towards the Soviet Union and an embargo was extended which prohibits to American firms to sell facilities to the Soviet Union which are used for the construction of a natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. This decision is in contravention of international license practices and West German and French firms may, and probably will, hold the United States responsible for the loss incurred.

The day before he decided to extend the embargo President Reagan had received letters from the American Caterpillar and General Electric corporations drawing the President's attention to the fact that so far the embargo had deprived these American firms of business transactions to the tune of some $3 million. The respective orders were taken over by competitors. President Reagan lacks understanding for the problems of the American exporters and is now creating a similar situation for his West European partners to whom, a few days ago in Versailles and Bonn, he had promised U.S. friendship and protection.

Protection against what? Maybe against trade with the Soviet Union. But Western Europe's economy is badly in need of trade with socialist countries. Last week President Mitterrand of France declared that his country does not intend to join an economic war against the Soviet Union and he added: An economic embargo is an initial act of war and poses the risk of being an impulse of actual war.

But the White House seems to pay no heed to all this and would like to see others obliged to accept and obey U.S. advice. But the People's Republic of Poland, to which President Reagan tried to give advice, is in a different position.

The other socialist countries are its genuine friends. If the Reagan administration is really interested in normalizing relations with Poland it would have to give up sanctions, pressure and propaganda campaigns against Poland; it must give up its attempts at interfering in Poland's internal affairs and its relations with the Soviet Union and other allies. Those were the views expressed by a Polish Government spokesman and it is hardly necessary to add anything to what he said.

DAILY PAPERS DERIDE REAGAN'S ARMS PROPOSALS

AU211600 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK's New York dispatch: "Peacemaking Mission of the United Nations"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] New York (CTK) -- Reagan From a Position of Strength

U.S. President R. Reagan spoke at the second special UN General Assembly session the day before yesterday. He expressed his government's willingness to discuss many disarmament problems. He also submitted a series of proposals; from them it follows that he is willing to negotiate primarily on the basis of his own proposals, which should ensure U.S. military supremacy over the USSR.

REAGAN REPEATED HIS PROPOSALS FOR ELIMINATING MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE, LIMITING THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS IN STRATEGIC MISSILES, LIMITING NATO AND WARSAW PACT GROUND FORCES, LIMITING THE RISK OF AN ACCIDENTAL OUTBREAK OF WAR, AND SO FORTH. THE FIRST TWO PROPOSALS ARE QUITE UNAMBIGUOUSLY AIMED AT WEAKENING THE USSR MILITARILY AND AT GAINING STRATEGIC SUPREMACY FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE THIRD PROPOSAL IS OBVIOUSLY A MERE EXERCISE IN OBLIGATORY RHETORIC, BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATO STATES FOR YEARS HAVE BEEN MAKING TROOP LIMITATIONS IN EUROPE IMPOSSIBLE AT THE VIENNA DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The proposal for limiting the risk of an accidental outbreak of war is an almost textbook illustration of American military policy. First the United States decides to deploy in Western Europe new nuclear missiles with flight times cut down dangerously to a few minutes, during which time a decision would have to be made on nuclear war. Then Reagan proposes measures for "limiting the risk of an accidental outbreak of war."

A SIMILAR LOGIC ALSO PERMEATES REAGAN'S PROPOSAL ON ARRANGING A CONFERENCE ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES. IN ONE PART OF HIS SPEECH HE CLAIMS THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE NOT MAKING THEIR MILITARY EXPENDITURES PUBLIC, AND IN ANOTHER PART THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD INCREASED ITS MILITARY EXPENDITURES 40 PERCENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS.

At the special UN disarmament session Reagan did not announce any ambiguous and specific decision -- like the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons contained in the message from L. Brezhnev, top USSR representative. Thus the United States is proving that it does not intend to follow the Soviet example, but that it will continue to regard nuclear weapons as one of the tools, an extremely dangerous one, of its policy.

Reagan's speech has confirmed that Washington is forced to react at least verbally to the series of suggestions and proposals made by the Soviet Union in the last few years.

[Editorial note: Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 June carries on page 7 a 300-word CTK/ZR-dated New York dispatch, entitled "Reagan Remains Loyal to the Doctrine of the 'First Strike'." The dispatch deals with Reagan's UN speech, using some of the same formulations as Bratislava PRAVDA.

In speaking of pressure on the United States to react to USSR proposals, the dispatch says it comes "also from a number of responsible politicians in Western Europe, as well as in the United States itself." Reagan's speech, the dispatch continues, "abounded in slanders of the Soviet Union and in attacks against socialist countries. According to what he said, the Soviet Union is to blame for almost everything in the world, from armaments to distrust and tension. The U.S. President's speech in the United Nations showed that his government wants to continue to arm feverishly under the cover of words on peace and of anti-Soviet propaganda," the dispatch concludes.

Commentary on Reagan UN Speech

AU221034 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary: "No One Will Ever Relieve Anyone of His Responsibility"]

[Text] The speech made on Thursday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was indeed a collection of peculiarities. It is likely that never before has Reagan used so many cliches aimed at persuading the public of his "endeavor to ensure peace" as in this particular speech. This in itself is symptomatic.

Among other things, the U.S. President claimed before the General Assembly and the world public that the United States has never in its history been an aggressor. The word Vietnam and the way the big United States used to behave toward this country apparently are not part of Ronald Reagan's knowledge of history.

The U.S. President presented a theory to the effect that at the end of World War II there allegedly was nothing to prevent the United States from attaining world domination, and he calmly demanded that the nations of the world prove to the United States their gratitude for the fact that it had not seized this opportunity to achieve world domination. Indeed, when the nations of the world take a look at the United States' present and past policies, they undoubtedly have enough reason to be grateful that Washington does not have world domination.

The U.S. President spoke about his and his country's longing to throw away weapons and to devote themselves exclusively to peace. However, in his entire speech he did not even mention the Soviet Union's commitment, put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's message, not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The U.S. President seems simply not to have noticed this particularly important commitment. No wonder, since he insists on the United States' right to be first to use nuclear weapons and thus to cast the world into the ultimate catastrophe. In light of this fact, all his words about the United States' alleged defense of the fundamental rights of the world have the appearance of a skeleton consumed by nuclear flames. [metaphor as published] Incidentally, he himself made a comment on his own speech when he said that the world needs more than empty words.

Speaking about the United States' so-called "disarmament" proposals, he made it quite obvious once more that he and his administration demand that the Soviet Union liquidate all its intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He himself merely offers that in this case the United States would be willing not to deploy additional weapons of this category in Europe while at the same time retaining all the weapons deployed here already. All this was veiled in words about the need for tolerance and coexistence in peace but also in unqualified, gross anticommunist attacks.

The U.S. President did not consider it necessary to comment on the memorandum "To Avert the Growing Nuclear Threat, To Limit the Feverish Pursuit of Armaments," this comprehensive document of all-embracing peace initiatives that the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

He only reproduced from his special video prompter previously prepared hackneyed words designed to buttress the propaganda that it is allegedly precisely Ronald Reagan's administration which currently best represents the nations' will to preserve and strengthen peace. Ronald Reagan did not furnish a single proof demonstrating that his words conform with the truth. Incidentally, it is obvious that even his own staff does not take these actors' performances seriously.

The U.S. President quoted the statement of one of his predecessors that to pay mere lip service to noble ideals while violating the most fundamental justice means to arouse the wrath of generations yet unborn. This cannot be denied: No one will relieve those in power of their responsibility for the way in which they execute it. No hackneyed saying will help one to shed this responsibility.

The need to halt the arms race and to save the world from destruction and the obligations connected with this cannot be evaded by anyone.

USSR Proposal Supported

AU182310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Weapon Must Not Be Used!"]

[Excerpts] On behalf of 269 million Soviet citizens, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium turned to the highest international forum, the UN General Assembly, with an appeal and a proposal which is of far-reaching significance. Only one thing must be done today, only one step taken to effectively prevent a nuclear catastrophe -- to follow the Soviet example. If other states owning nuclear weapons adopt the clear-cut, distinct and solemn commitment as the USSR has done, then what is practically a complete ban on the use of nuclear weapons will become a reality in international life.

A joint commitment adopted before the entire international public would have to weight of a covenant, the inviolability of which would be guarded by all peoples and states of the world, since it helps realize their innermost, vital interest -- the averting of the possibility of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has acted as an example. At the same time it is not setting any conditions to others; it has opened wide the doors to other nuclear powers to enable them to take the path that could, and should, lead toward a lasting peace, a more secure world and firmer international cooperation. In fact, the Soviet proposal is also a gesture of trust; it is aimed at normalizing and renewing a more fruitful atmosphere and understanding in the fields of foreign policy.

Leonid Brezhnev's message comes at a serious time. It is urgent; it warns against the danger of delay, since the imperialist states are publicly engaged in a military doctrine that is based on the deployment and use of nuclear weapons.

Obviously, the matter of disarmament cannot be resolved at one go. Deplorably, such is the reality of the present world. But the Soviet Union is emphatically promoting its opinion that rhetoric about peace, a favorite pastime of certain bourgeois politicians, leads nowhere. Peace is not a present, one must fight for it, one cannot rely on a miracle. Measures for maintaining peace must be adopted systematically, one must approach the supreme goal -- world-wide disarmament -- step by step.

The world public and representatives of states are familiar with the Soviet peace program for the eighties, which was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union's carefully worked out proposals for resolving the most significant matters of international life were officially passed on to the American side. But so far the American reply to them evokes no hopes, and there are quite a lot of people in the world who doubt the sincerity of the White House in this. Both in the proposals for the approaching negotiations on strategic arms limitation, and in the current talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, the U.S. Government is stubbornly striving to push through its military supremacy. The American proposals actually demand, and demand in a kind of ultimatum, that the Soviet Union exclusively should disarm. Understandably, such an approach completely ignores the inevitable principle of Soviet-American talks -- the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union proposes to freeze strategic weapons immediately and to limit their modernization to the maximum. The Soviet Union has also submitted significant proposals in the negotiations on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which are now underway in Geneva. The purpose of these proposals is a Europe without nuclear weapons. Now Andrey Gromyko has again confirmed in the United Nations that the USSR is willing to come to an agreement about the complete renunciation of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons targeted for Europe. Moreover, in the interests of a successful and rapid conclusion of talks with the United States, the Soviet Union has provided a telling proof of its goodwill. Unilaterally it has stopped the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and is cutting down their number.

And what is the U.S. reply? The American position has not budged a single inch. The United States is demanding that the Soviet Union reduce the strengths of its medium-range missiles, but is ignoring the existence of the American nuclear arsenal at the forward bases in Europe. These forward nuclear bases were in fact the reason the Soviet Union had to build a system of medium-range defense missiles for its own defense and for the defense of its allies. These matters are closely interlinked. And their solution must also be indivisible.

A. Gromyko submitted a number of other peace initiatives in his speech in the UN General Assembly. They testify to the USSR's creative, constructive efforts for maintaining and consolidating world peace. Mankind can avoid self-destruction; it can ensure peace and progress for the present and future generations.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTARY ON FUTURE OF FALKLANDS

AU182046 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "The Malvinas Islands -- And What Next?"]

[Excerpts] In the British minister's home on Downing Street in London they are rejoicing over the military victory in the war with Argentina for the Malvinas Islands. In Buenos Aires they are demonstrating against the Galtieri Government, which has "betrayed Argentina," and the masses are demanding that it be replaced....

However, the people in Britain should not succumb to carefree vertigo from the victory. The islands will never again be what they used to be. Regardless of the kind of government that will be in power in Argentina, Britain will not have peace on the Malvinas, because neither the Argentine people nor the other peoples of Latin America will put up with its colonialism, the same as is the case with the democratic peoples of the whole world who are insisting on the fulfillment of the UN resolution on decolonialization.

The war for the Malvinas has disrupted the relations between Latin America and the United States. The entire continent of South America has risen up against Washington because of its support and military assistance to Great Britain's colonial campaign. All progressive and peace-loving peoples have indignantly condemned the war that was aimed at preserving the Malvinas Islands for the interests of imperialism.

Britain had sent out to the South Atlantic the most powerful fleet that had sailed the seas under the British flag since World War II. This contradicted the UN Charter as well as the resolutions of the UN Security Council. It also contradicted the will of Latin America and other nonaligned countries which had called Britain's procedure a colonial aggression.

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD222122 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Prague [no date or agency as received] -- A delegation of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP) led by its General Secretary Humphrey Mulemba arrived here on Tuesday on an official visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

ARMY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD221416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, laid wreaths today in the mausoleum of Damdiny Sunbaatar, founder of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and leader of the Mongolian revolution, and his close collaborator, Horloogiyn Choybalsan. After that the delegation paid homage to the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives in liberating Mongolia during World War II. The delegation then flew to Erdene, the town of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

FOJTIK RECEIVES USSR MEDIA OFFICIAL 22 JUNE

LD221934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Pavel Romanov, chief of the main administration for safeguarding state secrets in the press at the USSR Council of Ministers. In a friendly conversation they exchanged work experiences in the sphere of information media. The talks were also attended by Otto Cmolik, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Zdenek Cermak, chairman of the Federal Office for Press and Information.

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD22114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] In Prague today the Federal Assembly Presidium met under the chairmanship of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Presidium discussed the report of the State Planning Commission on implementing the tasks of the Seventh Five Year Plan on economic and social advancement in 1981-85. The Presidium also discussed the report on dealing with suggestions and criticism by deputies at the joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations in March which discussed the federal government's report on fulfilling (word indistinct) of program declaration.

The Presidium also discussed the report on measures to utilize excessive stocks this year and on securing future planned supplies in the next years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

WEST SHOULD FOLLOW USSR STANCE ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

DW220957 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] Surely, dear listeners, it is no coincidence that it was one speech and one idea in particular among the many speeches, ideas and proposals during the UN special session on disarmament to date which is being discussed and commented on with special intensity. What I am referring to is the commitment of the USSR not to be the first state to use nuclear weapons.

The reason this statement has become a focal point of this session is probably because one of the states bearing a special responsibility because of its possession of nuclear weapons has lived up to that responsibility in a particular convincing way. Not only SPD politician Egon Bahr noted that this involves a first-rate confidence-building measure; this assessment is also expressed by all voices which think it important to be at least half-way objective in assessing Soviet policy.

There is yet another aspect to this. This commitment, which is aimed at increased confidence, is being undertaken by that country which, more than any other, has had cause in the past few months to view the intentions of the other side toward it with growing distrust. Open hostility, the violation of agreed commitments, and continuously new first-strike plans were bound to elicit in the Soviet Union a profound concern about the objectives of U.S. policy.

By delivering such a statement in this intense and dangerous international situation, the USSR intends to document something for the world public to see: its readiness to not only talk about peace but also to do something for it. If the other nuclear powers were to follow this example without any ifs and buts, two things would happen: First, in this way a common commitment by all nuclear powers would emerge to prevent nuclear war and thus the destruction of our civilization; second, compared with the present situation, more mutual confidence would emerge, as would more favorable preconditions for future, or current, disarmament negotiations.

This might well be stated in another way: After this unilateral commitment by the Soviet Union, whoever refuses to go along with or emulate it, automatically causes new distrust. In so doing he shows his unwillingness to search jointly with the Soviet Union for ways to eliminate a catastrophe for mankind. Nobody claims that such a common commitment by the nuclear powers constitutes in itself the solution to all problems. Yet, anybody who maintains there is no way to guarantee the observance of such a commitment must allow himself to be asked how he proposes to ever attain a beginning, to ever attain a reduction of distrust with such an attitude which, by the way, could well be held by all.

Lately, and undoubtedly under the influence of the peace movement, politicians in West Europe have started thinking whether or not it is necessary to approach the questions concerning security differently than before. The attitude toward this new Soviet initiative would be an opportunity to prove this will. What better outcome of the UN session on disarmament could be conceivable than a common commitment by all nuclear powers never to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

President Reagan's silence about this subject before the UN General Assembly, the negative semiofficial voices in the United States and the usual maneuvering in the capitals of other NATO countries create doubts about the seriousness of the will to tackle the security issues in a new manner. It is impossible to obscure the Soviet initiative that way, and this naturally does not create any confidence, just as Washington's latest decisions in the economic field do not.

GOVERNMENT BODIES CONDEMN ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

LD221952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- 'The GDR emphatically supports the demand for an immediate cease-fire and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli aggressor troops from Lebanon," GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stated in a telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He was replying to a telegram from the UN secretary general conveying the text of Resolution 512 of the UN Security Council of 19 June 1982.

The telegram from the GDR foreign minister to the UN secretary general says: "In a joint statement on 6 June 1982, the SED Central Committee and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the GDR condemned Israel's aggression and stressed that the defense measures undertaken by the Lebanese and Palestinian sides had the full solidarity of the GDR. Israel's armed attack on Lebanon, made possible by well-known imperialist circles, and the crimes of the aggressor troops are the cause of incalculable suffering by the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population."

It continues: "The GDR made available to those affected by the Israeli war of extermination medical aid, blood plasma and other goods, but because of the blockade by the Israeli invaders which makes a mockery of humanity, they have so far not reached their destination.

"The entire GDR population is involved in aid measures for the victims of Israeli aggression, and this is witnessed by the large donations that were and are being paid into a bank account especially opened for this purpose. In accordance with resolution 512 (1982) of the UN Security Council the GDR will continue to render whatever assistance it can to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

HOFFMANN SPEAKS ON 'U.S. IMPERIALIST STRATEGY'

LD221758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- U.S. long term strategy is aimed at radically changing the balance of power in the world in its favor and creating a nuclear first-strike capacity against the Soviet Union. This was stressed today by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and GDR defense minister, in a speech at the Karl Marx party college of the SED Central Committee.

He said that at present there is no region in the world where the situation has not become more complicated as a result of Washington's activities. The minister stated that despite all the demagogic protestations of peace which, in view of the growing peace movement even in NATO countries, the U.S. administration feels compelled to utter, it is continuing its adventurist course of confrontation.

In connection with this Army General Hoffmann pointed to the far-reaching political, social and also military changes in the 1970s. "On the one hand there are the wishes of those U.S. imperialists who are establishing world domination and who want to use nuclear weapons to do so and on the other there are the objective possibilities, the relationship of class strength and the military correlation of forces."

It is the declared aim of the SED's scientifically-based military policy to do everything possible, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, to consolidate world peace and to reliably protect socialism. The members of the National People's Army are conscious of the fact that alongside the Soviet Army within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, they bear great responsibility for peace in the heart of Europe. "We must all be vigilant and ensure that the intention of the imperialists to achieve strategic supremacy through stepped-up arming efforts and war preparations fails."

RADIO COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING START NEGOTIATIONS

DW222018 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. negotiations on strategic arms are to begin in Geneva next week. After almost 2 years of hesitation the U.S. Government finally has agreed to hold such negotiations but at the same time has refused to ratify SALT II. Instead, Washington is trying to give the impression that in Geneva it will present a program of particularly radical strategic arms reductions. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at a press conference in New York yesterday dealt with this subject and expounded his country's position on the Geneva negotiations. Guenter Leuschner comments.

Nobody who wants to talk about strategic arms can ignore the SALT II agreement. This treaty was negotiated over many years and at hundreds of meetings. Time and again comparisons and calculations were made and the parameters checked. In the end, when it was signed in Vienna, both sides stated that there was a balance of these arms which was not disturbed but preserved by the agreement. No American president and no Soviet general secretary would have given such an assessment thoughtlessly.

This strategic balance has not changed in any way, Gromyko said yesterday. Therefore, since the situation has not changed after Vienna, the negotiations in Geneva on the reduction of all strategic arms could be resumed immediately on the basis of this parity. That's what the Soviet Union wants. It is ready to agree on a reduction in any order of magnitude. This is not, however, the U.S. concept. As Gromyko ironically said at his press conference, it is true the situation hasn't changed since Vienna, but obviously American mathematics has.

Whereas, SALT II covers all strategic arms, the United States now wants to negotiate on only some of them. For the time being the strategic (?aircraft) and the cruise missiles are to be left out of consideration. These are weapons in which the United States has great superiority over the Soviet Union or are weapons that only the United States has. The reason given is that it wants to negotiate on the most destabilizing weapons. By that Washington means primarily land-based intercontinental missiles.

The background is easily explained. For geographical and other reasons the structure of strategic arms is different in both countries. Seventy percent of the Soviet warheads are on such land-based intercontinental missiles, while roughly 70 percent of the U.S. warheads are based on submarines or aircraft. Therefore, Gromyko said, the Soviet Union would at least have the same good reason to demand that first the U.S. mainfold superiority in submarines and aircraft be negotiated because of their destabilizing effect on the Soviet Union's security. It will not do that, however, given the accords reached in Vienna. On the other hand, it naturally will not agree to the U.S. attempt to gain superiority over the Soviet Union by leaving those weapons out of account where the United States has considerable superiority.

Where this would lead becomes clear from a simple calculation. If the U.S. plan were really implemented, the Soviet strategic nuclear arms potential would be reduced to one-third of the U.S. warheads. There can be no doubt about the fact that it was such calculations that played a decisive role in the U.S. negotiation concept for Geneva. This is no basis for serious negotiations, however.

Washington would categorically refuse to talk only on weapons where an advantage to the Soviet Union would be involved. By the same token, the Soviet Union also must reject such a demand. The principle of equal security requires negotiations on all medium-range as well as strategic arms that both sides possess, just like in the SALT talks. Manipulations, playing with figures, the falsification of mathematics, as Gromyko said, will not lead to success. The Soviet Union wants to seriously negotiate in Geneva and come to an agreement with the United States as soon as possible. This, however, requires the other side's serious will to negotiate also.

SINDERMANN DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MEETING

LD222038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- At its meeting on Tuesday the Presidium of the People's Chamber summoned the fifth session of the GDR People's Chamber for 2 July, at 1000 in Berlin. At the consultations led by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber, proposals for the agenda were adopted.

It is planned to discuss the drafts of the following laws: the law on the agricultural production cooperative, the water law, the treaties of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], consular agreements between the GDR and the DRA, and the Republic of Cuba and Grenada. The People's Chamber decision to approve the budget accounting for 1981 will also be discussed.

The Presidium decided on the working program of the People's Chamber in the second half of 1982 and approved reports on visits by People's Chamber delegations to Mozambique, Syria, Brazil, Mexico and Japan.

USSR-FRENCH ENVOYS MEET ON BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD221818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, held a meeting in Berlin today with Henri Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the FRG, in his capacity as head of the French military administration in West Berlin. During the talk, which was held in a constructive spirit, there was an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest.

In connection with the 10th anniversary of the coming into force of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, the importance of the strict observation and full application of the agreement was stressed.

MITTAG ADDRESSES MINERS, METALLURGISTS CONGRESS

LD222054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The 33d Miners and Metallurgists Congress opened today at the Freiberg Mining Academy. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was welcomed by home and overseas guests at the opening ceremony. He made the opening speech on the subject "Questions of the implementation of the economic strategy for the 1980s in connection with increased development and more effective use of domestic raw materials."

Rector of the academy Prof Klaus Strzodka welcomed members of the Council of Ministers and other public figures. The tr itional meeting of experts lasts until Friday and will deal with prospecting for mi ral raw materials, their location, extraction, processing and utilization and with questions of the metallurgy of [word indistinct] technology.

About 400 papers will be read and some 1,300 experts, including foreign specialists from 16 countries and West Berlin, will be involved in the exchange of scientific knowledge.

In his speech Guenter Mittag pointed to the greater tasks and demands of the 1980s and stressed that at such a time "nothing is better than a clear, scientifically-based concept which is in harmony with reality. Such a concept -- and this is the far-reaching significance of the one decided upon at the 10th party congress -- we have, and we are successfully implementing it. We are following this path together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

Guenter Mittag explained the comprehensive nature of the SED's economic strategy saying: "In implementing this integrated economic strategy we are responding positively to the challenges of the 1980s." These demands culminated in questions of raw materials economy.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the CEMA states as a group have at their disposal everything necessary to guarantee their countries economic and social development. "It is of the greatest importance for the GDR that it is able to secure supplies of basic raw materials from the USSR on the basis of treaties and agreements, and it is making an active contribution to this end."

Mittag said that we can rightly state that while advancing toward developed socialist society the GDR's own possibilities for increased economic performance have also grown. He pointed to the significant increase in the material and intellectual potential in all sectors of the economy, especially in science. This enormous potential will be fully realized through the planned management of the economy.

In past years the GDR has proved in practice that increased production is possible with lower unit input of materials and even with a decrease in absolute terms of consumption of materials. In 1976 and 1977 consumption of economically-important energy resources, raw materials and materials per 1,000 marks of industrial goods production fell by 2.9 percent over the previous year. In 1980 and 1981 this rate of decrease amounted to 5.9 percent, and in the 5-year plan period to 1985 the annual average fall in consumption has been set at 6.1 percent. This marked the transition to a development that was characterized by a growth in production without additional growth in the consumption of raw materials, materials and energy.

Until 1979 consumption of materials in the GDR grew more rapidly than national income. Since 1979 this trend has been reversed, Mittag said. In the years 1976-78, for example, materials consumption rose by 1.15 percent for each 1-percent growth in national income, but in 1981 it rose much more slowly than the growth in national income. Last year there was only a 0.75 percent increase in raw materials consumption per 1-percent growth in national income.

Mittag pointed to the following illustrative calculations: 1 percent less consumption of energy and fuels will be adequate to supply the economy and the population for 3 and 1/2 days; 1 percent less consumption of liquid energy sources will make possible savings in oil imports of about 200,000 tons, a 1-percent saving of electrical energy in the economy corresponds to the annual consumption of 500,000 households; a 1-percent reduction in losses in steel processing results in a gain of over 8,000 tons of rolled steel, with which almost 7,000 more trucks can be built.

Purposeful work in science, research and technology concerning the economic use of raw materials should, according to Guenter Mittag, concentrate primarily on the comprehensive use of all primary raw materials and energy sources on the elimination of complete production stages, technologies that produce little waste, on a complete raw materials cycle involving the full processing of secondary raw materials, on the development of products with a high utility value, longer life and low spare parts requirement and on miniaturization and lightweight construction.

Guenter Mittag concluded by saying that "the most efficient use of raw materials, energy sources and materials at our disposal is a task on a truly nationwide economic scale. Our socialist planned economy in the GDR possesses all the conditions for the solution of this task and for the use of our national wealth in the most efficient way for the well-being of the people and for the strengthening of socialism."

The 33d Miners and Metallurgists Congress at the Freiberg Mining Academy is being attended by scientists from Bulgaria, the FRG, the CSSR, Finland, France, Britain, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Austria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the United States, Vietnam and West Berlin.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OFFERS AID TO PALESTINIANS

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee will provide the PLO and the National-Progressive Movement of Lebanon with bandaging material, blood plasma, medical appliances, blankets, tents, air mattresses and clothing from the donations of the people. On Thursday Kurt Seibt, president of the committee, stated to 'Isam Kamil Salim, ambassador of the PLO to the GDR, the readiness to also accept casualties and treat them. During the talks he referred to the condemnation of the Israeli aggression by the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

HONECKER PROMOTES HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

DW231029 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Report from the SED Central Committee building in Berlin]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the German People's Police [VP], Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, today promoted Maj Gen Rudolf Tittelbach and Maj Gen Helmut K. (Reinicke) to lieutenant general. Col Dr Gerhard (Geissler), Col Dr Wolfgang (Ranke), Col Gotthard Hubrich and Col (Wilfried Lustig) were promoted to major general. This was in recognition and appreciation of their outstanding achievements in founding, developing and constantly enhancing the readiness for action of the VP and the other organs of the Interior Ministry.

Among those present were Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and chief of the VP; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Security Department.

LATE REPORT: BEIRUT EMBASSY BUILDING DESTROYED

LD231254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 23 Jun 82

["GDR Protests Against Destruction of a GDR Embassy Building; Statement by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman: -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- On 22 June residential areas of the Lebanese capital Beirut were again criminally bombarded by murderous Israeli terror bombers. There were again victims among the civilian population and destruction of houses. During this criminal action the Israeli aggressors did not shrink from destroying completely a GDR Embassy building on which the GDR flag was flying. It is only thanks to prudent action by GDR Embassy members that no GDR citizen was harmed.

The GDR again protests most strongly against the actions of the Israeli aggressor which made a mockery of all the norms of international law; the GDR reserves to itself all further steps.

The GDR again demands the immediate end of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of the troops of aggression from Lebanon.

LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO PHILIPPINES CONTINUES

Meets With Marcos

LD221128 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, June 22 (MTI) -- From our special correspondent:

Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, his wife and a delegation arrived here from Burma for an official friendly visit Monday. The Hungarian politicians and experts started talks with the hosts today in Malacalang Palace, residence of the president. (President Losonczi met President Marcos and introduced him his delegation Monday.

On Tuesday President Losonczi was greeted by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. President Losonczi had private talks with President Marcos, and the said politicians. Leading officials and experts of the two countries held a plenary meeting. Imelda Marcos, minister of human settlements and ecology was present, along with heads and representatives of the following ministries: agriculture, trade, industry, public information, development and food. On the Hungarian side the talks were attended by members of the official delegation.

More on Marcos Meeting

LD222114 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, June 22 (MTI) -- Our special correspondent Karoly Patak writes: As already mentioned in our earlier report, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, began talks today with Philippines head of state Marcos in Manila.

The discussions revealed that the two heads of state hold identical views on fundamental international questions including that the return of detente os vital for the world. They also agreed that international hotbeds of crisis could emerge due to rising tension and have turned into dangerous sources of uncontrollable conflicts. In the meantime -- the sides concurred -- the armament race is putting unbearable burdens on the world's nations.

In view of the above, the two heads of state welcomed the possibility of Soviet-U.S. contact on the topmost level.

Presidents Losonczi and Marcos briefly reviewed their countries' relations too. They reached the conclusion that Hungarian-Philippine economic ties must keep pace with the encouraging political links that have emerged following the diplomatic relations set up in 1973. According to President Marcos, it would be useful to evolve economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Parallel with the presidential talks, the members of President Losonczi's suite held deliberations with representatives of the relevant Philippine ministries.

After the talks, Pal Losonczi visited tourist sights of Manila. Later President Marcos and Imelda Marcos hosted a dinner in honour of the Hungarian head of state and Mme Losonczi.

Marcos Hosts Banquet

LD221358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A banquet has been given for Pal Losonczi and his wife, who are staying in Manila, by their hosts, Ferdinand Marcos, head of state of the Philippine Islands, and his wife. The president previously had conducted an exchange of views with the leaders of the Philippines on bilateral relations and the international situation.

It was established that political relations are good, but economic cooperation has not yet reached the desired level. The two politicians greeted the preparations for the Soviet-American summit meeting, and they described the world economic situation as disquieting.

After the talks Pal Losonczi became acquainted with the sights of Manila. He viewed the national museum, the city's historical parts and its new cultural establishments.

COMMITTEE APPEAL TO UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD221226 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- In an appeal to the second special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Hungarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation expressed deep concern over the exacerbation of international tensions.

The committee met in Budapest today. The document stated that the threat of a nuclear war affects Hungary's very existence, and therefore it is in her fundamental national interest to maintain peace. The appeal says: "All available means must be employed to prevent destruction." The committee calls on interested governments to start the foundation of a secure future.

The appeal urges that agreement should be reached on the freezing of the installation of new intermediate range nuclear weapons and the limitation and reduction of those existing. Such an agreement could help to defuse political tension.

"It is imperative to regulate the qualitative and quantitative levels of strategic arms, which determine the general military balance of power between the two great powers and alliance systems. It is also ncessary to reach military equilibrium at the lowest possible level. We therefore welcome the forthcoming Soviet-American talks."

In Europe nuclear-free zones could be set up, which would gradually reduce opposition and promote a European Continent free of nuclear arms. Interested states should, as soon as possible, agree to convene a European conference on confidence building measures and disarmament.

The meeting, attended by foreign guests, was addressed by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament. He said: "Latest developments in world politics show that lasting peace cannot be based on either the strength or the balance of arms."

"Confidence in the balance of power now seems to be being replaced by endeavours to upset this balance and lack of confidence. Only a full and universal disarmament can free the world from war."

Discussing the Helsinki conference and the process of detente, Janos Peter said: An important message of this process is that the arms race can be halted and avoided. Ideological and class conflicts cannot be solved through war.

"As proved by the current violent conflicts and tensions, confidence in agreement and rational compromises are being replaced by irrationality, irresponsibility and violence.

"However strong efforts seeking confrontation and tension are, there are also tangible endeavours to reduce hostility. Such endeavours can be seen primarily in the sober and constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union." He added that the many-sided cooperation and the dialogue started among the countries in the years of detente were continuing.

"By supporting detente and realistic tendencies, all countries can help talks to succeed, especially the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, shortly to be held in Geneva.

"Hungary stands for a nuclear-free Europe, and a Europe free from nuclear threat."

A speech of Belgian politician Albert de Smaele, an advocate of nuclear-free zones in Europe, stated that it was imperative to make the Helsinki Final Act the basis for new talks on the European Continent. He said: "All sober political forces must press for the convening of a European conference on disarmament since the doctrine of a limited nuclear war is unrealistic. The security of this continent can only be guaranteed by the removal of nuclear weapons."

POLITBURO PROPOSES TOPICS FOR CC MEETING 23 JUNE

LD221710 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has been convened for tomorrow. The Politburo proposes to the body that, in addition to the report on international issues, it debate the experiences of national economic development in the current year, the development of our foreign economic relations and the tasks of development.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN ENVOY'S FAREWELL VISIT -- Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Hasan Amin Shash, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Hungary, has paid a farewell visit to Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETS

AU212141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[W.B. report: "Program for Ideological and Educational Work and for Party Training"]

[Text] Yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee's Ideological Committee, with the participation of PZPR voivodship committee secretaries, was devoted above all to a preliminary discussion of a long-term program of ideological work, and the development of training work among aktivs and party members.

M. Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary, delivered an opening address on the first subject, and W. Namiotkiewicz, head of the Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department, delivered one on the second subject.

Many unfavorable factors have shaped the people's knowledge during recent years. Among them are the mistakes of the second half of the seventies which led to a crisis in Poland; the increase in the demand for consumer goods, a demand that is excessive and cannot be met; the organization of attacks by political opponents against the party and socialism between August 1980 and December 1981; and the continuing campaign being waged against Poland by imperialist centers. So it is essential to remove the havoc that has been wrought in the people's awareness.

The party must supply the workers class with its knowledge, reconstructing the ideological and moral values of socialism. Ideological and educational work must be made more aggressive; ways of action must be constantly improved, paying attention to checking, programming and implementing action. Modernizing the party's scientific base is an urgent matter.

After discussions, comments by several voivodship committees and consultations, the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat issued a recommendation concerning rebuilding and developing the system of ideological training among aktivs and party members. The following should be the basic aims of this training:

To spread knowledge about the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory;

To enhance a Marxist interpretation for complex ideological and political problems occurring among society as a whole and among party organizations' centers of action, to and assimilate the party program more fully;

To increase knowledge about the history and experiences of the Polish and international workers' movement, especially the history of People's Poland.

The training should enable one to make his own appraisal of political phenomena.

The complex training system will consist of the following: the general training of party members in the form of ideological meetings by basic party organizations, the training of social circles, and various forms of training party candidate members and young people by party members and party aktivs. Taking part in one form of training will become compulsory for every PZPR member.

Introducing the new system of party training work demands the quick preparation of educational assistance, in which TRYBUNA LUDU is also taking part.

The following spoke during the meeting of the ideological committee: M. Rutkowska, N. Michta, Z. Szulc, B. Wieczorek, S. Wronski, E. Cichon, W. Sokorski and C. Stepien.

J. Majka, the director of the Central Committee's information section, analyzed the aims and manner in which the opponent is acting, and A. Czyz, deputy director of the Central Committee's Ideoeducational Work Department, presented the conclusions resulting from the first party ideological and theoretical conference, and discussed the stage reached in discussions on the Central Committee's draft declaration entitled "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading." The Politburo will shortly acquaint itself with the comments and proposals made during the general party discussions, and the Central Committee will examine the draft declaration in the fall.

To end the meeting, Comrade S. Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, made a speech. He discussed the current sociopolitical situation in the country. Against the background of this situation, he defined the present tasks facing party cells and organizations in ideological work. He also dealt with problems raised during the meeting and stressed the importance of the programs that had been examined to increase people's awareness of socialism.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU220822 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Widening Cooperation With Polish Firms Abroad, Financing Geological Work"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Economic Committee which met on 17 June under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski appraised the activity of Polish enterprises abroad and discussed the forms and prospects for economic cooperation with Polish communities abroad.

The following took part in the meeting: Deputy Premiers Andrzej Jedynak, Edward Kowalczyk and Jerzy Ozdowski; Wojciech Jaskot, secretary general of the Liaison Association with Poles abroad and Wieslaw Adamski, president of the Polish-Polonian chamber of industry and trade "Inter-Polcom."

As appears from the material of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that was presented during the meeting, effective cooperation with Polish enterprises abroad has widened a lot recently. Last year's seventh Polonian forum was largely responsible for this. Almost 150 approvals for the establishment of such enterprises have been issued already, and another 90 applications are being dealt with. Last year, Polish enterprises abroad employed over 3,500 people and had a turnover of over Z3 billion, in which sales of market goods amounted to almost Z2.3 billion, sales of supplies to socialized economy units amounted to Z560 million, and the value of production for exports to the second area of payments amounted to Z87 million. This year an increase in foreign turnover several times greater than last year is expected. Intensifying economic and trade cooperation with the Polish communities abroad not only offers our economy the possibility of enriching the market to some extent and easing the difficulties with foreign currency reserves, and thus also easing supply difficulties, but also helps introduce some models for better production organization.

The Council of Ministers' Economic Committee stated that the open policy which has been applied toward Polish communities abroad up to now should be consistently continued. In creating the right conditions for the development of enterprises and for the involvement of Polanian and foreign firms in our country, we must make better use of the possibilities these firms have for overcoming our economic troubles. The introduction of the law on partnerships with foreign firms that has been worked out through the initiative of deputies should help.

The activation of Polanian and foreign firms will also be possible thanks to the fulfillment of most of the demands that were put forward by representatives of these firms at last year's Polanian forum in Poznan. The Economic Committee recommended working out a timetable for the appropriate ministries' fulfilling other concrete demands that have been made during our cooperation with Polish firms abroad up to now. Comprehensive proposals which are to be presented on the basis of offers from economic bodies, cooperative unions and voivodas will also form the basis for more active cooperation with these enterprises. These proposals concern cooperation, the creation of mixed partnerships, the commencement of production goods which are in short supply, the continuation of investment projects that have already been started, the use of spare processing resources, cooperation in tourism and the export of cultural achievements.

During the next point in the agenda, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee examined the proposed changes in the system of financing geological work.

Under economic reform conditions, a system must be adopted that would guarantee efficient geological work, from preliminary tests to the identification of deposits. This demands uniform principles for financing this work. For this purpose, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee has accepted a solution which is based on the creation of a national financial base development fund formed by payments by individual extracting enterprises for the deposits they have extracted. The Central Geological Office will administer this fund.

In order to see to it that the fund is properly used, an advisory team will be appointed, attached to the Central Geological Office. This team will consist of representatives from the ministries concerned and from the scientific world.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee will also examine a preliminary project on the financing of fuel and energy investment projects under the care of the Ministry for Mining and Energy, and also a Council of Ministers' bill on the "belchatow" mining and energy combine and on accompanying investment projects.

PAX RESUMES ACTIVITIES, GAINS BROADER ROLE

LD221546 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun -- The Pax Association of lay Catholics in Poland is gradually resuming its full-scale activity throughout the country, with the restoration of normal activity by most of its local links, central authorities, and publishing institutions.

Of the association's 49 voivodship branches, 45 are headed by the boards elected on a statutory basis, with only 4 under transitional leadership of plenipotentiaries of the association's presidium but expected to be shortly replaced with statutory authorities.

The Pax Presidium say there are conditions for boosting the Pax role in the coalition system of state rule in Poland. They stress the significance of the Roman Catholic Church for social peace in Poland, and describe maintenance of that peace as a fundamental national obligation. They also point to what they term definite centres in Poland. Receiving political and propaganda backing from abroad, as those responsible for actions designed to undermine social peace in this country.

Among its current tasks pertaining to social and economic questions, basing on the government programme for overcoming the crisis, the association is going to concentrate on farming, housing construction, and small-scale industry.

With an eye to the complicated international situation at present, the association lays special emphasis on the need to make lay Catholics active in the Polish, European and world peace movement.

VICE-PREMIER OZDOWSKI RECEIVES EPISCOPAL SECRETARY

LD222128 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP) -- Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski today received secretary of Poland's Episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Proposals from certain West European charity organisations to provide some assistance for the Polish agriculture and health service through the intermediary of Poland's Episcopate were discussed.

Archbishop Dabrowski told the vice-premier that Pope John Paul was sending artificial kidneys for use by Polish hospitals. The minister of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, and Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare Ryszard Browski took part in the talk.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Olszowski at Tarnow Meeting

AU221525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Ryszard Lis (PAP) report: "Getting Party Organizations Closer Together"]

[Text] The tasks facing voivodship party cells and organizations and getting them closer together were discussed at the 15 June meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow.

Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part.

The meeting, which was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow PZPR Voivodship Committee, dealt with one of the most important current problems in the life of the party. It was said that it is not only a question of appraising the party's ideological consistency on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of its unity and strength in action, but also a question of its ability to increase the ideological and political knowledge of its members and of the entire community. The one thing that is sure, it was stressed during the talks, is that this can only be done by a strong party, one that is consolidated around the program adopted by the ninth party congress and by the seventh Central Committee plenum. It can only be done by an ideologically homogeneous party, one that is disciplined, knows its aims and is aware of the responsibility that rests on its shoulders for the fate of the country and people.

It was pointed out that in the current situation it is most important for the party to start shaping the ideological and political attitudes of its members and those of all working people. It is essential to lead a planned and consistent ideological offensive, overcome the crisis that exists in people's awareness and put people back onto the correct ideological road, reestablish the party's credibility and restore confidence in its program and activities. **Intelligent, effective, honest and systematic** ideological and educational work among society is essential. The success of this work, as Jan Karkowski, secretary of the PZPR Tarnow Voivodship Committee, stated in the report of the executive committee, depends on whether or not the daily practices of working people confirm the program's compatibility with daily life.

With reference to the debate on the ideological and program draft declaration, it was stressed that this debate has become a forum for an exchange of thoughts on the party's strategy and program. It has also enlivened the internal and ideological life of the Tarnow Voivodship party organization.

S. Olszowski summed up the discussion in his speech. He referred to many points and stressed a range of subjects that had been discussed. Concerning the ideological and program declaration, he stressed the need to work on it on the basis of the conclusions resulting from talks throughout the party and, after a renewed consultation, to have it confirmed by a PZPR Central Committee plenum on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement. S. Olszowski concentrated a lot on national agreement. Our party is a party of agreement and a party of battle, he said. We want agreement on the principles of our party's program and of socialism. We want agreement with all those forces wishing to profess the socialist principles of our state. We wage battle against all forces hostile toward our state and system. Let us not deceive ourselves that this battle is already over. The example of last Sunday is very emphatic proof that it is not. S. Olszwoski also mentioned the importance of the resolutions of the ninth party congress and of the strategic line of party action that has been worked out by it, this line being observed and continued in present party activity. These resolutions must be introduced to the lives of party organizations and cells in their entirety and as quickly as possible. This guarantees a further ideological and organizational strengthening of the party and a growth in its authority and credibility.

The plenum adopted a resolution which assigned specific tasks for party cells and organizations.

Olszowski Chairs Media Meeting

LD222210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] At the PZPR Central Committee a conference of chief editors, devoted to the tasks of the press, radio and television in the current sociopolitical situation, took place today. The conference was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

A report on the tasks of the press, radio and television -- tasks set by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo -- was read by Leslaw Tokarski, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Both in the report and in the course of the discussion it was determined that the mass media are better serving the process of progressing sociopolitical normalization in our country. The need to tackle more offensively and to show more broadly the problems of coparticipation of society in the realization of the (?line) of socialist renewal, was pointed out. The need to undertake more offensive struggle with the opponents of socialism in Poland, to devote more attention to forming internationalist stances, and to illuminate the problems of cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries was discussed.

The discussion was summed up by Stefan Olszowski, who spoke about the necessity to show even more broadly in publications the consistent realization of the party line worked out by the Ninth PZPR Congress. He also drew attention to the fact that a very important task in the work of the press, radio and television is to fulfill the function of social control.

Grzyb Chairs Meeting in Kielce

LD222220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The realization of [word indistinct] demands regarding care of the mother and child is the subject of today's out-of-town meeting in Kielce of the PZPR Central Committee's Health and Environment Commission. The commission's deliberations are chaired by Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

LABECKI URGES 'ACTIVITY MARKED BY REASON'

LD221512 Warsaw PAP in English 1401 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 June -- "Our nation was exploited by opposition elements for a gamble which did not lie in its interests," said Jan Labecki, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, and first secretary of the party organization in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk in an interview with the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily today.

He stressed, however, that the Poles are not "a nation born to lose" and that this nation will go along with the party if the party really implements what it undertook at its 9th congress.

"Of course, the congress resolutions cannot be inflexible and invariable lest they ossify and turn unrealistic. They must be up-dated, flexible and corrected according to the needs," he stressed.

Appraising the work of the PUWP organization at the Gdansk shipyard in the two years that have passed since the events of August 1980, Jan Labecki told RZECZPOSPOLITA that the organization he heads had (?lived) through a strong shock just like the whole party, through a period of changes and stormy debates which were still continuing.

"We do realize, however, that we shall not regain prestige by mere talk. What we need is an activity marked by reason, wisdom and calm which takes into account the interests and needs of the entire worker crew. The reconstruction of the party's prestige can be accomplished only through a strenuous effort from the foundations," he said.

Labecki also stressed that in its cadres policy his organization was true to the guidelines laid down by both the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Polish Sejm: "We give room for action for all those who accept socialism," he said.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON EASING MARTIAL LAW

AU212155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "Persistently and Without Concessions"]

[Text] The 12 June decision of the Military Council of National Salvation has further eased some of the martial law restrictions. The decision has made it possible to lift the ban on various organizations, abolish the night curfew which had been restored, and free groups of people from internment. On the same day, on the basis of an appraisal of the situation in Szczecin, the voivoda for Szczecin Voivodship made it possible for the inhabitants to walk the streets 24 hours a day. One must also remember a recent decision: legal investigations against two illegal groups of young people, of a clearly antigovernment nature (one of the groups even had a gun), were waived.

We are all watching the martial law under which we have been living for exactly 6 months with understandable attention. We know from experience that although there have been many signs of its relaxation, its restrictions can be reintroduced wherever the public order is drastically violated. It would be wrong to say -- and it often is said -- that we have become accustomed to this situation, that not only does it not trouble us, but gives us satisfaction. For it is one thing to know the huge threats that martial law has removed, and it is another thing to simply say that one can get used to the restrictions in citizens' liberties. The extent of martial law today, narrower than at the end of last year, also encounters extremely varied views among part of the community. Some say that martial law has been extended beyond real needs, that the authorities do not want either democratic reforms or dialogue with the community. Others say that martial law is rather liberal and its restrictions are being lifted rather quickly, and therefore does not constitute an effective enough barrier against hostile activity.

The truth belies both viewpoints: All the changes in the life of the state and society which had been commenced or announced before 13 December are being continued, and, slowly but surely, the political climate is being brought back to normal, although it was disturbed once again by the attempted demonstrations in Gdansk, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw on Sunday. One must be aware of this truth in all its complexity. Patience is certainly not one of our most widespread national characteristics, but it is an essential factor in rationally and objectively appraising this truth.

Various factors make it difficult to make an intelligent and just appraisal of life in the country today: The very difficult conditions of day-to-day life are continuing (although the anguish of an empty market is clearly disappearing, many families are facing a real threat of having no money to straighten out the prices), as is the venomous and hostile propaganda, the supposedly official dissemination of which has been taken up by Western radio stations.

However, there is also no shortage of factors enabling intelligent and peaceful appraisals to be made. Of these factors, one should particularly mention the fact that things which could have happened did not happen. We did not raise our hands against each other, we lasted through an extremely difficult winter without too much serious trouble, and we stopped ourselves from falling into the depths of catastrophe in many areas of the economy. If anyone wants to put a value on today's social climate, it is certain that there is less hatred and fear today in the social climate than there was 6 months ago. Someone will say that this is hardly something to be proud of. I am not sure...for it is hatred and fear which were a main source of the paralysis which deprived hundreds of thousands of people of the ability to think and act in accordance with the nation's basic interests.

Everyone who treats the easing of martial law rigors as a sign of the authorities' weakness, and tries to sow new seeds of unrest, must reckon with severe consequences equal to the amount of social and political harm caused. It is also worth reminding people of what did not get through to everyone: That of all the restrictions that could have been applied under martial law, the military authorities applied only those which were essential in view of the situation at hand. Withdrawing these restrictions is not dictated by the bad or good will of the authorities, or by their harshness or generosity, but by the way this situation develops. The continuance of martial law does not mean a postponement of democratic changes by the authorities, and the lifting of martial law restrictions is not a concession by the authorities toward the political adversary. This is how the line of agreement, and the line of battle, declared by the Military Council of National Salvation when it was formed can be implemented under the conditions which have arisen in Poland, and only in this way can it be done. And this is of course the line of the ninth party congress.

There was no lack of people who declared after August 1980 that Poland was commencing a great experiment on a huge scale. The experiment turned out to be largely a warning. Warnings are also necessary. On 18 December, we, as a nation and party, entered on a completely new and untravelled road; a long and difficult one. We are slowly and laboriously taking our next steps along it. It leads in only one direction -- toward the socialist formula for life and business, for discharging authority and for carrying out citizens' duties.

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SUPPLY SHORTAGE

AU221529 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 82 p 2

['Wodz' report: "Lack of Materials and -- Economic Management"]

[Text] The problem with supplying industry with materials, fuel and waste products and their influence on the general economic situation in 1982 was the subject of a press conference which took place in the Government Press Spokesman's Office on Tuesday.

Jan Antosik, minister for materials management, said that the greatest problems occur in the supply of liquid fuel, metal products, tin, aluminum, artificial products, paper, cardboard and car tires. The supply of coal and electricity is more favorable against the background of the generally difficult situation.

Forecasts for the second half of this year are not optimistic. Supplies of imported raw and other materials to the manufacturing industries will be affected by the country's restricted payment capabilities. A great deal of hope is being placed in the aid which is materializing from CEMA countries, particularly from the USSR, which is delivering to our industry many materials that are in short supply.

The greatest task facing supply services is to guarantee the continuity of the deliveries of extra raw materials.

It is reckoned that an improvement in the supply of Polish raw materials to industry will occur in the second half of this year. Polish materials are being substituted on a wider scale for imported materials in building, light industry, and the metal and chemical industries. Nevertheless, the restricted production capabilities will not make it possible to satisfy all needs. For example, the metal industry cannot deliver the extra 650,000 tons of metal products that have been ordered for the third quarter of this year.

An unfavorable phenomenon which accompanies the current economic crisis is the reduced efficiency in exploiting materials and fuels. Last year, for example, a drop in output by over 10 percent only resulted in a drop in fuel and energy consumption amounting to a few percent. The amount of money spent on energy consumption out of the national income went up by 23 percent compared with 1975. Inefficient machines used up large quantities of energy, despite the lower production.

As the main statistical office reports, losses due to bad quality of production amount to over Z20 billion per year. Instead of producing goods that are in demand by the people, industry is producing large quantities of unsalable goods out of products that are in short supply. This is then reprocessed or destroyed as unfit for further use.

Activity aimed at diminishing uneconomical management in industry has been going on for many months. Attempts are also being made to deliver additional supplies to specific branches of those industries producing goods which are important for the entire economy. As a result of activities like this, we are obtaining 10 percent more storage batteries than last year. These extra supplies must get through to enterprises which possess tires and can thus rescue thousands of buses and trucks.

Organizational activity has also been taken up to prevent the squandering of foreign currency reserves. The imports of those materials and goods which are produced in Poland or whose production can easily be activated has been prohibited. The resources saved in this way will be used to procure essential materials. Another example of curing industry is the program that is being worked out on the rational consumption of fuel and raw and other materials. This program is making the most of the experiences which we have gained in implementing 40 individual savings programs. The new program will be implemented as early as the second half of this year. It foresees the use of by-products and waste materials to a greater extent than up to now.

OZDOWSKI CRITICIZES ABUSE OF RATIONING SYSTEM

LD222100 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 June -- Deputy Premier Ozdowski today criticized the functioning of the rationing system. He said there is no possibility to make shops fully accountable for the goods sold, no one checks the number of distributed rationing cards or the amount of goods sold as substitutes for vodka or cigarettes.

Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski was speaking at a meeting of the Central Commission for Fighting Speculation.

The deputy premier obliged the Ministry of Administration to make uniform the principles of sales of the rationed goods of which a larger amount can be bought on special occasions such as weddings and the like.

The home trade minister was put under the obligation to prepare a forecast for a gradual reduction of the scope of rationing.

Meanwhile, a number of measures are to be applied to prevent the abuse of the gaps in the rationing system.

MINISTRY REDUCES TECHNICAL COLLEGES ADMISSIONS

LD222140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The minister of science, higher education and technology reported at a press conference today that there will be fewer places available this year for the first years of study compared with last year. After analyzing the labor market, the intake quotas for higher technical colleges have been reduced because there is a smaller need for engineering personnel at present.

Speaking about the bill on higher education which is now being prepared, the minister said it envisaged among other things the election of a rector by collegiate organs of higher education establishments. The head of the ministry will, however, retain the right to veto.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD221428 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 22 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 -- In a commentary headlined "To Strengthen Cohesion and Cooperation", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The recently concluded 36th CEMA session reaffirmed once more that countries of the socialist community, in spite of attempts at blackmail and blockade on the part of the United States and its NATO allies, have remained faithful to the principle of "openness to the world", broad and diversified cooperation with all states, as defined by the CSCE Final Act, will, however, do everything to strengthen their sovereignty and economic position."

"The Polish delegation to the session presented a package of concrete proposals which were received with interest and, on the whole, unanimous support of our CEMA partners," TRYBUNA said.

The daily listed the following main points of the Polish proposals:

Solution of the problem of nutrition calls for concerted and coordinated action of the entire CEMA.

Solution of the problem of supplies of energy, raw materials and components should be effected through joined investment undertakings, among other measures.

Better coordination of economic policy and national socioeconomic plans is needed.

PAP REPORTS ON SALES AT POZNAN TRADE FAIR

LD221412 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June -- Today, the last but one day of the 54th Poznan International Fair, the Polish foreign trade enterprise "Kopex" signed contracts with the Soviet firm "Metalurg-import" for delivery to the Soviet Union next year of mining equipment worth 1.3 billion zlotys. Moreover, "Kopex" concluded at the fair export contracts with Romanian and Cuban firms for delivery of Polish-made mining equipment, and a contract with "Chemokompleks" for delivery of colliery drilling equipment for Hungary.

The Polish foreign trade enterprise "Varimex" has done well at the fair. Today, the company signed a contract for delivery to the German Democratic Republic of furniture ferrules worth 73 million zlotys. "Varimex" concluded at the 34th Poznan Fair 93 contracts, including 53 for export worth 3.6 million zlotys. Under contracts signed at the fair "Varimex" will import for the home market glasses and frames, ice-cream machines and protective equipment for factory use from the German Democratic Republic, among other things.

Under-secretary of state at the Foreign Trade Ministry, Ryszard Strzelecki, today received at the fair a group of Swedish industrialists: head of the Axel Johnson corporation, Goeran Ennerfelt, director of Wiking Sjoestrand, and directors of other Swedish firms.

The talks focussed on long-term cooperation between the Swedish and Polish industries covering deliveries to Sweden of Polish coal, steel products and Polish-built ferry boats and Swedish deliveries of iron ore, steel products and sewage treatment plants. Present were directors of the Polish foreign trade enterprises "Weglokoks", "Staleksport", and "Centromor".

During talks the Swedish side presented its own proposals relating to mutual deliveries of various commodities worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The talks showed that both sides are interested in the search for solutions that would make possible implementation of the presented proposals.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES RADIO FREE EUROPE

LD222024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] "The Same Direction, the Same Lies and Duplicity!" under this title Colonel Zielinski characterizes Western propaganda actions hostile to Poland. He writes in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI as follows:

On 13 June, I heard with amazement the following fragment of a Radio Free Europe [RFE] program: a society, which, for more than 40 years, that is since 1939, has experiences lies, duplicity and violence. I was surprised by that -- how honest to hear self-criticism by the Munich Polish language broadcasting station. Indeed, for more than 40 years, the Polish nation was the object of lies, duplicity and various forms of violence coming from that same Western direction. The author recalls that, in 1939, he heard for the first time a program from the Hitlerite subversive radio station, broadcast from that very direction from which RFE broadcasts at present. He goes on to say that since that time, the subversive propaganda language used by Polish language agents in journalistic posts has not changed; this time in the service of another power.

In the mainstream of RFE propaganda is the statement that what is happening in Poland is the fault of communists who do not want to agree with the United States on putting our economy on its feet, although in fact they are tripping us up. Reading between the lines in every program, the suggestion is made more or less subtly: Do you want the good American President to give the signal to the whole fleet to set sail? Then force your authorities to fulfill the President's conditions. If the government does not agree, overthrow it. You'll be convinced that it is worth it, for the American Government will permit some institutions to send you a few parcels so that you can see what delicacies are in store for you.

RFE, carrying out the directives of its Washington principals, Colonel Zielinski goes on, tries every so often to hustle Polish authorities into fulfilling the American conditions. With this aim, on the pretext of celebrating various anniversaries, it inspires demonstrations and street disturbances, then casts the whole responsibility onto the government and accuses it of organizing provocations.

Going back to the conditions dictated to us. it must be said that this is an astounding practice used by one sovereign state with regard to another, no less sovereign, one -- a practice infringing the UN Charter and the CSCE decisions. We have the right, therefore, to demand that the United States, in accordance with the above-mentioned documents, stop the anti-Polish campaign completely, in particular subversive -propaganda aggression. using the mass media to relay CIA instructions to carry out antistate activity in Poland' to stop applying economic restrictions and finally. to stop interfering in our internal affairs altogether. Meeting these conditions would undoubtedly have a positive influence on the state of our internal affairs. both social and economic. Colonel Zielinski stresses in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PAP REPORTS ILO REJECTION OF CRITICAL REPORT

LD222130 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 22 Jun 82

["ILO Session Reaffirms Rightness of Poland's Stand" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jun (PAP) -- (By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz) -- The plenary session of the 68th International Labour Conference confirmed, in voting by call today, the decision adopted by open voting yesterday under which the delegates did not approve the final report including a passage which alleged that Poland had violated various provisions of the ILO Convention No 87 on freedom of trade unions and protection of union rights.

The result of the vote was a painful shock for the innumerous but still very noisy anti-Polish groups at the conference which unsuccessfully aimed to make the "Polish issue" the dominant topic of the debates.

The result of the vote, and this was included in many speeches delivered by delegates, in the first place, significantly reaffirm the international-law validity of the stand that Poland's authorities abided by the provisions of the ILO Convention No 87 by registering Solidarnosc, an organization which under that convention was bound to observe the Polish Constitution and stick to the scope of activity of trade unions determined by the convention. Contrary to its verbal declarations, however, the organization transformed into an opposition party.

The result of the vote shows at the same firm disapproval for the attempts to use the ILO forum for political purposes which have nothing in common with the mandate of that organization. [as received]

CZYREK RECEIVES RED CROSS PRESIDENT 22 JUNE

LD222154 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] PAP 14 Warsaw 22 June -- Poland's minister for foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, received here today Alexander Hay, president of the International Red Cross Committee, [ICRC] now on an official visit to Poland.

To date forms of the ICRC's fruitful cooperation with Poland were covered in the talk in which emphasis was put on the successful cooperation between the ICRC and the Polish Red Cross in providing humanitarian aid.

Minister Czyrek expressed high recognition of the Polish authorities for the disinterested and selfless work of ICRC workers in Poland.

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC PUBLICATION RESUMES -- Warsaw 21 Jun -- Catholic biweekly reappears after 29 years -- a Catholic biweekly LAD BOZY (GOD'S ORDER) founded in 1945 by the late primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the then professor of the higher theological seminary in Wloclawek (central Poland) has reappeared after 29 years, the Catholic daily SLOWO POSZECHNE reports today. Originally LAD BOZY was published from 1945 till 1953. Now its first reissue (dated May 30) is circulated in 50,000 copies. It is published by the Bishops' Curia in Wloclawek. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

LABECKI ATTENDS GDYNIA CEREMONY -- A ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the Maritime Fishing Institute has taken place in Gdynia. Representatives of the authorities, including Labecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, participated in the ceremony. Outstanding employees of the institute received state and honorary awards. [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 82 LD]

POZNAN FAIR BUSINESS -- Polish foreign trade enterprises are getting more business at the 54th Poznan International Fair. One of the biggest transactions is a Polish-Soviet export-import agreement for mutual deliveries of information technology equipment. This will include components for Soviet computers. The value of the contract is over Z6 billion. A similar sum will be paid to Metalexport to supply the USSR with heavy and super-heavy machine tools as well as parts for automatic lathes. Bulgaria has bought construction ferrules, and Cuba has ordered mass catering equipment. A British firm will export magnesite to us in exchange for coke breeze. Exchange between Poland and Yugoslavia is developing well -- despite currency problems -- especially in the motor and aircraft industries. The Yugoslavs have bought a series of agricultural and fire-fighting planes. We will import tractors and several hundred compact cars. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Jun 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU221837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/6/1982 -- In its June 22 meeting, held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and approved a report on the supplementary tasks for reducing the consumption of oil products for the generation of thermal energy during the second half of the year and over the 1983-1985 period. On the occasion the fact was stressed that in view of ensuring the conditions needed for the development of the national economy there has been initiated a set of measures for expanding the domestic base of raw materials and energy resources by enhancing the extraction of coal, oil, gas and by accentuating the energy programme. The report has established in relation to the type of fuel - lower levels for the production of thermal energy, as well as its distribution by consumers.

Considering that the consumption of thermal energy is exaggerated, the Executive Political Committee asked the ministries, centrals, enterprises, the research and design institutes to take adequate measures in view of diminishing the consumption of stead and hot water with the large consumers of the national economy in the first place. At the same time, measures have been established for eliminating the loss in the transport of thermal energy, for improving the technological processes, for streamlining production, diminishing the consumptions and for full recovery of the energy, thermal and fuel resources. The committee asked an urgent reexamination of the programmes concerning the promotion of new sources of energy, and established that studies must cover the possibility of building thermal centrals that can burn all types of fuels, being sited as close to consumers as possible. The tasks in point of reduction of the thermal energy must be considered minimal, mentions the communique on the meeting of the Executive Political Committee.

The government is to make monthly analyses of the way in which the measures stipulated are implemented, and to take action for their adequate application.

During the same meeting the Executive Political Committee analysed and approved a report on the prices for fuels, thermal and electric power delivered to the population.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the needs of the national economy and the implications of the world economic crisis make it necessary that firm measures be taken for turning production profitable and for using all the types of fuels. The committee established that starting July 1, 1982, production costs should go up with natural gas, oil, fuels, thermal and electric power. In tune with this there has been endorsed a decision concerning the re-setting of retail prices for the fuels and thermal and electric power to be supplied to the population, in view of applying the principle of profitability in this domain of activity, too.

As a whole, through the economic measures envisaged, there will be an approximately 20 percent cut in the per family consumption of energy. The fact has been established that adequate compensation be granted for the rises in prices with the thermal energy, so that as a whole there may be ensured the implementation of the measures adopted by the 12th congress of the party as concerns the improvement of the standard of living of the entire population.

The Executive Political committee debated the proposals concerning the preparation and unfolding of the all-country elections for deputies of the people's councils at the level of municipalities and of the districts of Bucharest town, of towns and communes.

The elections will proceed on Sunday, November 21, 1982.

The number of deputies has been approved to go up in all the categories of people's councils as a consequence of the natural growth in the number of population as well as of the measures taken over the period elapsed since the previous elections, concerning the improvement of the administrative organization of the country's territory.

At the same time, setting out from the need to deepen further the socialist democracy there has been endorsed the proposal to increase the number of constituencies where there shall be three nominations for each deputy to the people's council.

During the Tuesday meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu accounted on the official visit of friendship the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski paid to Romania, on June 4.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the new Romanian-Polish summit dialogue, which went down, by its results, as an important moment in the development of the fine relations between our parties, countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the fact that, during the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the joint resolve to strengthen ever more the traditional Romanian-Polish relations, to expand the bilateral collaboration on all planes. In this respect, stress was laid on the two countries' will to increase and diversify their commercial links, to deepen mutually advantageous economic relations, paying special attention to cooperation in production, so as to satisfy the requirements of their national economies in point of raw materials, energy, modern machinery and equipment, which accords with the interests of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

During the talks, Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked for the assistance lent by the Socialist Republic of Romania to Poland in this difficult period.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence of the Romanian party and people that the PUWP, the Polish working class and people are able to settle the questions related to the normalization of the situation and to Poland's further development on the road of socialism.

The Executive Political Committee fully agreed with Nicolae Ceausescu's stand -- reasserted on this occasion too -- on issues on Poland, according to which these issues should be solved by the Polish people, without outside interference.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that the exchanges of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski on international questions pointed to the two parties' and countries' wish to actively collaborate on the international arena, to work together for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and all over the world, for the cessation of the arms race and the passage to practical disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the peaceful resolution, by negotiations of the states of conflict, of all differences among states, for the promotion of detente, for the establishment of a new international economic order, grounded on equality and equity, for the building of a climate of confidence and broad collaboration among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu accounted at the June 22 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of the official visits of friendship he paid to Iraq (June 16-17), and Jordan (June 17-19).

The Executive Political Committee stressed the special importance of the visits paid by Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraq and Jordan for the present and future of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and those countries, for the benefit and progress of the Romanian, Iraqi and Jordanian peoples firmly committed to the road of their independent development, for the general cause of peace and collaboration in Europe, the Middle East and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the most fruitful results of the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraq, reflected in the programme of cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Iraq, in the long-term agreement on development of economic and technological cooperation and of trade exchanges between Romania and Iraq.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the signification of the exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn on current international issues.

Emphasis was placed on the two countries' determination to work for the political settlement of the complex issues facing mankind today. In that context, the Executive Political Committee showed its approval of the two presidents' position on the need for the immediate cessation of the military hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the settlement of the disputed issues by negotiations, so as to ensure a just and honorable peace, in the interests of the two neighbor peoples, of their legitimate rights, of the cause of peace, stability and understanding in the region and the world over.

In connection with the Middle East conflict, full accord was expressed with the conclusions reached during the visit as regarded the peaceful, just and durable settlement of the conflict situation, apt to lead to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the acknowledgment of the Palestinian people's national rights, inclusive of its rights to self-determination and independent statehood, as well as referring to the cessation of the illegal practices of Israel in the Arab territories, of the attacks on Lebanon and other Arab states and on the Palestinian population, facts that spell serious danger at peace and security in the region and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee expressed special satisfaction at the frutiful results of the official visit of friendship made by Nicolae Ceausescu in Jordan, at the understandings reached on the occasion, which highlight Romania's and Jordan's determination to enlarge the sphere of economic cooperation to the two countries and peoples' benefit.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized the thorough exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal on the international life and the processes taking place in the contemporary world, within which emphasis was placed on the two countries' preoccupation for the worsening international situation.

Referring to the Middle East situation, Romania's and Jordan's confidence was highlighted that it cannot be settled unless the Palestinian issue is considered in the first place. Stress was laid on the need for intensified efforts toward the achievement of a global, just and durable settlement of the situation in the region, for the convening to this end of an international conference sponsored by the UN and participated in by all interested parties. Appreciated was also the two countries' position of branding the Israeli military invasion in Lebanon with Romania and Jordan demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli military forces from that country.

About the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, emphasis was placed on the importance of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues, for the remaking of the relations of confidence and good neighborliness between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the importance Romania and Jordan attach to halting the arms race and to the passage to concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear above all.

POLISH SEJM DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU2211347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic led by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal and chairman of the Sejm, arrived in Bucharest at noon at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The Polish guests were welcomed upon arrival at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ADDRESSES UN SESSION

AU222015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 22/6/1982 -- Empowered by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and on the basis of the mandate entrusted to him by the Grand National Assembly, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, outlined Romania's stance on and proposals for disarmament during the June 22 proceedings of the UN General Assembly special session:

Romania considers that the states have advanced at the session a train of important proposals that must be looked into most carefully, as they make the base for the drafting of the global programme of disarmament.

To this end, the Romanian foreign minister said. I wish to set forth the considerations of the Grand National Assembly, of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with the problems centering the current special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Romania considers that the following measures should urgently start being negotiated and covenanted:

1. All efforts of governments, of the responsible factors should be steadily directed toward the attainment of our fundamental target - the halting of the arms race and the making of actual steps towards disarmament, nuclear above all.

2. The attainment of this target demands the cessation of the manufacturing of nuclear weapons and the passage to the gradual reduction ot the existing stockpiles down to their complete liquidation and the definitive banning of all nuclear weapons as well as of the other mass destruction weapons.

Of special importance would be all nuclear weapon-possessing states' firm pledge not to be the first to use these weapons.

Efforts should be intensified for the conclusion the soonest of conventions on:

- Banning all tests with nuclear weapons;

- Banning the manufacturing and development of the neutron weapons;

- Preventing the use of the new technological discoveries for the production and development of new mass destruction arm types or systems;

- Banning the production and improvement of chemical weapons and destroying the existing stockpiles of such weapons;

- Banning radiological weapons;

- Granting security guarantees to all non-nuclear states; making the firm commitment that nuclear weapons and generally any kind of weapons or the threat of and actual force will not be used against these states.

Romania welcomes the numerous proposal that have been advanced so far on the halting of nuclear weapon tests, the atomic arms production.

We declare for a substantial reduction of nuclear armaments by the two great powers, by 50 percent, for instance, in a first stage, which is a step forward towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Romania has greeted the accord on the start of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic weapon matters. The major interests of all peoples demand that action be taken in full responsibility and everything possible be done for an end to be put to nuclear weapons, for the Soviet Union and the United States -- the two big states that hold most of the nuclear weapons -- to make, each one of them, every effort, to act in good will in order to reach understanding.

Of course, there are differences between the proposals advanced so far by the two parties. We, however, consider that all proposals should be considered, while starting negotiations in order to reach an agreement.

At the same time, we consider that all countries, all peoples of the world are bound to act directly, not just waiting for the results of the negotiations between the two countries, but most firmly and resolutely campaigning for disarmament, to contribute to the fulfillment of mankind's wish to see an end put to arming, to live in a war-free world.

3. To the end of curbing the arms race, we suggest the freezing of the military expenditures at the level of 1982 and the passage to their reduction by 10-15 percent by 1985.

The thus released funds should be 30-50 percent used for supporting the developing countries' efforts, and the remainder for creating new jobs and implementing other economic and social measures in the countries operating the cut.

Romania considers that in order to encourage efforts in this field of special importance would be the endorsement of a declaration of the UN General Assembly to include the principles governing the states' activities as concerns the freeze and reduction of the military budgets.

4. Setting out from the special importance the adoption of efficient measures for a substantial reduction of the conventional weapons would have for ensuring the international peace and security, Romania declares for a ceiling to be agreed upon between the two blocs and in general between the two sides, in point of main weapons -- aircrafts, tanks, war ships, missiles, heavy guns, and others.

5. Taking into consideration the particularly grave situation on the European Continent, Romania declares firmly for a halt to the siting and development of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, withdrawal and destruction of the existing missiles, for an elimination of all nuclear arms from the continent.

Our country has welcomed the opening of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the intermediate-range missiles and expresses hope that they would conclude in concrete, positive results in points of diminishing and eliminating the nuclear danger from Europe. We consider that since the issue is of direct concern for all European nations, the Geneva negotiations should be participated in, one way or another, by all the states on the continent.

6. In view of reducing and eliminating the danger of war on the European Continent, an agreement is necessary to be reached for the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

At the resumption of proceedings the Madrid conference must proceed in a constructive spirit and conclude as soon as possible, in positive results, in resolutions reasserting the principles and commitments in the Final Act, and must contribute to their coherent implementation, must decide the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament and must ensure continuity to the process opened in Helsinki. The organization of such conferences would meet the interests and ardent aspirations of the European peoples, would be apt to stimulate the promotion of firm process of detente and disarmament, the establishment of a climate of security and cooperation on the continent. Romania declares for building a united Europe, where all states, whatever their social system, may collaborate fruitfully, setting out from equality and mutual respect, and each nation may develop freely and independently, free from outside interference.

7. We attach a great importance to the creation of denuclearized zones in various regions of the world by means of understandings among the states in the respective zones, the nuclear powers committing themselves not to use the atomic weapon and force in general against the states in such zones.

By taking consistent action on this line Romania promotes an active policy for a wide development of her bilateral and multilateral relations with the other states in the Balkans. On this line she declares for a Balkan interview at the level of heads of state and government, she militates and takes action for turning the Balkans into a zone of friendship, collaboration, good neighbourliness and peaceful cohabitation, free from nuclear weapons. To achieve such a zone in the Balkans - also connected to other denuclearized zones in Europe - would be a step forward towards a Europe free from nuclear weapons, would bear most positive effect on the European political climate as a whole.

8. Under the present international circumstances the adoption, with participation of all states, of efficient measures for improving confidence among states, would be of special importance.

Romania considers that an agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign troops within the national borders, each state's taking the firm pledge not to dislodge troops to the territory of other states would be of top importance for the strengthening of confidence and detente among states.

In Romania's view these measures must also aim at:

- A reduction of the manifestations of the bloc policy, a diminishing of the military activity of the blocs, an intensification of efforts for their concomitant dismantlement;

- Dismantlement of the military bases from the territories of other states;

- Renunciation of the military maneuvers and demonstrations, particularly with the participation of several states, in the vicinity of national border of other countries;

- Consistent application of the confidence-building measures listed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

- Observance in good faith, by all states, of the pledges taken by virtue of the agreements existing in the field of disarmament, and of the UN resolutions concerning the disarmament negotiations, of those endorsed by consensus in special.

The building up of confidence among states and the strengthening of international security require that interstate relations be firmly grounded on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, complete renunciation of the use and threat of force, of the policy of arming, guaranteed balance of military forces at an ever lower level through the gradual reduction of military expenditure and troops as well as of weapons, of the nuclear ones in particular.

9. To provide favourable conditions for disarmament, undelayed firmer action should be taken to solve all interstate conflicts by peaceful means exclusively, to extinguish the underway conflicts and settle them by political means, by negotiations, to prevent the emergence of new conflicts and military confrontations.

In the Romanian Government's opinion, disarmament and the peaceful settlement of international differences are interdependent and conditional upon each other. The perpetuation of armed conflicts, of the hotbeds of tension and war is a serious obstacle to disarmament. Life, events prove that it is easy to start a conflict, to cause a state of tension in one part or another of the world but it is much harder to stop and solve them. Hence, everything possible should be done not to resort to the military way, to force in settling the various interstate problems. No matter how long negotiations would take, it is better and in the interests of the perspective countries, of the cause of peace and detente to choose peaceful means, negotiations in solving the conflicts.

All states should undertake to solve all their international differences by peaceful means, showing moderation and self-restraint, renouncing any recourse to the use or threat of force. The adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of a declaration on the exclusively peaceful settlement of all interstate differences woule be of great importance in this respect.

10. To prevent and peacefully solve the interstate conflicts and differences, taking into account the multiple outstanding questions, Romania suggests the setting up within the United Nations of a special body which should work for the organization of negotiations and the resolution of interstate questions only by these means. The states which will not apply to this body, disregard its activity or defy the fundamental demand of solving any difference by peaceful means exclusively and the imperative of completely eliminating the use or threat of force from international life - shall be considered aggressors.

11. The set of measures aimed at halting the arms race and at passing to disarmament should be applied in conditions of mutual trust and equal security for all countries. In this respect, Romania considers it necessary that the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the states should be strictly and efficiently controlled in view of achieving real disarmament, of encouraging and supporting negotiations.

In this respect, Romania declares for the setting up within the U.N. of an international body invested with the right to control and supervise the implementation of the disarmament measures adopted, which should be fully backed by governments.

Firmly declaring fro the achievement of a balance grounded not on the escalation of armaments, troops and military expenditure but, on the contrary, on their continuous reduction, Romania considers that the capitalization of the efforts made in that direction calls on all states to contribute in good faith supplying the elements necessary for an assessment of military budgets and troops, as well as of armaments.

12. To consolidate peace, security and sound collaboration among nations, Romania considers as highly important the solemn pledge of all states to give up the use and threat of force, respect all peoples' independence, observe their imprescriptible right to freely decide their destinies, without any outside immixture.

13. In Romania's opinion, an objective of such a great scope as general and complete disarmament is can be attained only gradually, through partial measures within a phased-out process. That is why, the General Assembly should adopt a global disarmament programme at this session. The programme shall be as commiting as possible, comprise, with well-set priorities and terms, the aggregate of measures to be negotiated, in a prospective outlook, both bilaterally and multilaterally within a sustained disarmament process which should ultimately lead to general and complete disarmament.

The U.N. General Assembly shall note down all the states' solemn pledge to cooperate in a constructive spirit and with good faith for the translation of this programme into fact. We consider it necessary that action should be taken for the observance and application by all states of the United Nations' decisions and resolutions for the improvement of this world forum so that it should make an ever greater contribution to solving the international issues through negotiations, to securing collaboration among all states, regardless of social system, to achieving a lasting peace in the world. The strict observance by each state of the U.N. resolutions is in the interest of all nations, since those who disregard or do not want to apply the U.N. resolutions and decisions today put their independence in jeopardy, as the same practices will boomerang tomorrow.

14. Romania attaches great importance to an enhanced role of the peoples, of world public opinion in solving all problems concerning mankind's peace and progress, the consolidation of their solidarity and cooperation in the assertion of a policy of detente, peace and national independence.

The broad demonstrations for peace and disarmament staged of late in numerous states, Romania included, asserting themselves with a vigour and force unknown in the years following the World War II, clearly prove that the action of peoples, of world public opinion for disarmament and peace develops as a new, progressive factor in the contemporary international relations, being particularly significant in the cessation of the arms race, in safeguarding mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

We would like to stress the special role devolving on the young generation in the struggle for disarmament, peace and understanding, since it represents the majority of the population on the globe, makes the greatest sacrifice in cases of armed conflicts and is vitally interested in peace, in a peaceful and happy future.

Romania supports actively the actions of launching a world disarmament campaign under the auspices of the United Nations organization.

15. Scientists, who are best aware of the destructive capacity of modern weapons and of the catastrophic consequences of an atomic war have a special responsibility and role in the historic effort to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Under the current circumstances, scientists can no longer remain passive to the fact that the achievements of science and the latest gains of modern technology are used to produce more and more destructive weapons, that substantial material resources and a huge scientific potential are monopolized by the policy of arming.

In such like circumstances, Romania considers that conditions should necessarily be provided so that scientists make their voices listened to at the UN and in other international bodies, take direct part in the debates on all peace and disarmament questions.

16. Starting from the need to ensure a climate of confidence, peace and collaboration among nations, Romania considers as particularly important the cessation of the arming and war propaganda and the undertaking of extensive actions to educate the peoples in the spirit of the ideals of peace, against war and arming. To this end, Romania proposes an agreement on the convening, under the aegis of the United Nations organization, of a world conference of mass media -- the radio and television, the press -- to debate and set appropriate measures in this respect.

17. Disarmament, as well as other major international questions of vital interest to the whole mankind in today's world should be solved democratically, with the active participation of all states. In this context, we declare for an enhanced role and responsibility of the United Nations Organization in the achievement of disarmament.

The final document of the firest General Assembly session on disarmament clearly proved that the UN was the broad democratic framework within which disarmament agreements should be implemented and applied with the participation of all the states of the world. The current situation calls for a further consolidation and democratization of the machinery of disarmament deliberations and negotiations set during the first special session.

Romania supports the enlargement of the composition of the Geneva disarmament committee and the access of other states to its proceedings, the enhancement of the role of the UN Centre for Disarmament and of the Disarmament Research Institute, as well as other measures apt to contribute to increasing the efficiency of UN bodies in the field of disarmament.

PROTOCOL FOR 1982-83 SIGNED WITH ZAMBIAN PARTY

AU221436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A cooperation protocol for 1982-83 was signed at RCP headquarters of Zambia. The document, which defines the principles and framework of cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the talks and understandings concluded between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, was signed for the Romanian side by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and for the Zambian side by Comrade Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

COMMUNIQUES ON CEAUSESCU VISITS TO IRAQ, JORDAN

Iraq: 16-17 June

AU211405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq 16-17 June 1982 at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq. The high-ranking Romanian guest and those accompanying him on the visit enjoyed a warm welcome, an expression of the cordial relations existing between the two countries and of the feelings of esteem and respect they mutually hold.

The two presidents conducted official talks in a cordial atmosphere of esteem and mutual understanding. During the talks, they briefed each other about the activity and current concerns of the two parties, countries and peoples at the political, economic, cultural and other levels of activity, made a thorough analysis of the present stage of Romanian-Iraqi friendly relations and exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

For the Romanian side the talks were attended by Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister and chief of the Department of Construction Abroad; Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and counselor to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marin Nedelcu, counselor to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilarie Munteanu, deputy minister of machine-building; and Mihail Diamandopol, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Iraq.

For the Iraqi side the talks were attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council and deputy secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq; Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the government; Naim Haddad, member of the Revolution Command Council, chairman of national defense and secretary general of the Progressive and Patriotic National Front; Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister of the government and minister of transport and communications; Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister of the government; 'Adnan Khayrallah, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the Revolution Command Council; Sa'dun Hammadi, member of foreign affairs; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of public works and housing; and Diyab al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the particular importance of meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn and the importance of summit decisions for deepening Romanian-Iraqi relations at various levels to continue to ensure the durability, stability and dynamism of cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Within this framework, the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Saddam Husayn, highly appreciated the friendly relations between the two parties and also stressed their significance within overall Romanian-Iraqi cooperation. They expressed the common desire to intensify direct contacts and the exchange of experience in the field of socioeconomic construction in the two countries. During the visit, the two sides signed a cooperation program between the RCP and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq.

In carefully examining bilateral relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation, the two party and state leaders expressed complete satisfaction with the broad and multifaceted development of relations between Romania and Iraq at a political, economic, cultural, scientific and other levels which is fully in keeping with the basic interests of the two countries and friendly peoples and the general cause of peace and international cooperation. They stressed the important results in implementing summit understandings, the agreements and other bilateral documents to develop Romanian-Iraqi relations, especially at an economic level, by proceeding from the principles of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and each people's inalienable right to independently decide its development road, without any outside interference. The two presidents pointed out that there are still great possibilities for intensifying and diversifying bilateral relations on mutually advantageous bases and in keeping with the aspirations for and interests in the free and independent development of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples.

Special attention was paid during the talks to examining bilateral economic relations and to the prospects of developing them. The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of trade and economic cooperation and with the results achieved in that field. At the same time, they stressed the need to continue to develop cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil exploration, exploitation and processing to a greater extent, as well as cooperation in industrial production, agriculture, transportation and construction materials and agreed upon measures aimed at expanding and broadening mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. Expressing their determination to take firm action to expand long-term bilateral economic relations, they recommended that the relevant bodies in their countries take action to intensify contacts to complete the negotiations that are underway and to identify new fields and concrete cooperation ventures to develop and preserve bilateral economic relations at as high as possible a level thus reflecting the potential and interests of the national economies in Romania and Iraq.

The two sides stressed the important role played by the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Trade and Technical Cooperation in periodically examining the stage of joint actions and in ensuring necessary measures in the spirit of summit talks and understandings to implement proposed targets under optimal conditions. The two presidents signed a long-term agreement on developing economic and technical cooperation and trade between Romania and Iraq. The officials who accompanied the Romanian president met with their Iraqi counterparts and examined existing opportunities to increase and diversify the goods exchange and to deepen economic, scientific and technical cooperation, especially in industry, including the oil industry and petrochemistry, in agriculture, irrigation, construction, transportation and communications, in technical cadre training and in the exchange of experts and specialists. The results of those talks were included in a protocol that was signed during the visit. The two sides also agreed to continue examining prospects for cooperation during the sixth session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation and Trade that will be held in Bucharest before the end of the current year.

The two party and state leaders expressed complete satisfaction with the level and volume of actions in the field of scientific and technological cooperation and cultural exchange between Romania and Iraq which contribute to a better mutual understanding and closeness between the Romanian and Iraqi peoples. They also adopted decisions on diversifying and expanding relations in those fields. Expressing satisfaction with intensified direct links and cooperation between the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq, with relations between trade unions, youth, students and women's organizations, the two sides agreed to support broader direct contacts between those organizations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq had a thorough exchange of views on current international issues and on processes taking place in the present-day world.

In examining the current international situation, the two presidents expressed their deep concern with its deterioration, a fact that endangers world peace and security and the states' sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. In this context, both sides stressed the great danger created by crisis and conflict, the continuation of the arms race and the deepening of the world economic crisis, thus rendering the international situation more and more dangerous and insecure. At the same time, the two sides stressed the increasing resistance in the world to the causes that have brought about an aggravation in the international situation, and the efforts made toward establishing new international relations by the developing countries, the nonaligned states and by all democratic and progressive forces who do not want to subordinate their interests and destinies to dominating forces.

Proceeding from the grave international situation and from the fact that the greatest part of mankind, inspired by boundless aspirations for ensuring the freedom and independence of countries and peoples, firmly opposes the policy of force and increased tension in interstate relations, the two presidents stressed the need to act with great responsibility to stop tension in the world, to resolve all conflicts or disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations, which is in keeping with all peoples' interests and with the need of resuming the policy of peace, detente, development and broad and independent international cooperation. The two sides reasserted their positions according to which detente should be a universal process in which all countries from all continents in the world should participate and from which they should all benefit.

The two sides stressed that it is more necessary than ever to more closely unite peoples' efforts, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among all peace-loving countries, to promote in interstate relations a new policy of complete equality and respect among sovereign and independent nations and to ensure each people the inalienable right to freely decide on its road of development without any outside interference.

The presidents of Romania and Iraq reasserted their conviction regarding the need to settle all conflicts among countries by peaceful means and negotiations among the sides concerned. The two sides expressed deep concern over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and advocated the immediate cessation of military hostilities and the resolution of the issues under dispute by negotiations between the sides directly concerned on the basis of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. They stressed their support for the efforts made at an international level to stop hostilities and to reach a just and honorable peace in the interests of the two neighboring peoples, of their legitimate rights and the cause of peace, stability and understanding in that area and throughout the world.

After examining the current situation in the Middle East, the two presidents agreed that a peaceful, just and lasting settlement in that area cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and their return to their homes, including their right to create their own independent state. In that context, the two presidents agreed that it is necessary to focus efforts at all levels, including within international organizations, to achieve such a settlement.

On this occasion, too, both sides expressed profound concern over Israel's continuing illegal practices in the occupied territories and disapproved of the measures of an oppressive nature taken by Israel against the Arab people in those territories. They also reiterated the position of the two countries condemning the Israeli attack against the Iraqi center for nuclear research for peaceful purposes near Baghdad and the measures regarding the annexation of the Golan Heights, which constitute flagrant violations of the basic norms of international law. The two sides took a stand against the continuation of aggressive actions by Israel against Lebanon and against the repeated attacks to which that country is subject, against the direct or indirect interference in its domestic affairs and the persevering attempts at escalating tension and eliminating the

Palestinians living in Lebanon. They also firmly condemned Israel's recent military invasion of Lebanon and demanded an immediate Israeli troop withdrawal from that country. They reiterated Romania and Iraq's firm support for legitimate Lebanese authority so the entire country can be controlled and national reconciliation reached, and so Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity is safeguarded and so it can remain a nonaligned country.

The two presidents agreed to maintain constant contacts between Romania and Iraq and to have bilateral consultations, whenever necessary, in connection with the development of the situation in the area and with other major international issues of mutual interest.

Examining the situation in Europe, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn stressed the importance their countries attach to establishing security and promoting broad cooperation among countries on the continent. They also stressed the positive effects these would have on peace and understanding in the world. The two sides expressed concern for the situation created in Europe following the fact that this continent has become a huge nuclear arsenal which is a great danger for peace and security in the area and throughout the world. The sides spoke out for stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles and for proceeding to withdrawing existing ones, for achieving new relations on the European Continent by completely eliminating nuclear weapons and all weapons.

Proceeding from the particular importance of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of participating countries in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the two sides stressed that it must take place in a constructive spirit and conclude with as positive results as possible and that it should lead to the convening of a conference for disarmament and trust on the continent to ensure the continuity of the process of cooperation and security in Europe. Referring to the Balkans area, the two sides favor a negotiated solution of all problems that still exist among the countries in that area, for developing cooperation and good neighborliness and for turning the Balkans into an area of peaceful coexistence without nuclear weapons.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continued escalation of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and reiterated their determination to act to urgently apply the 1971 UN declaration on turning the Indian Ocean into an area of peace. Both sides favor dismantling all foreign military and naval bases in that area. They disapprove of any attempt at establishing new bases of that kind and spoke out for completely eliminating tension generated by foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn reiterated their conviction that eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order is one of the basic problems of the present-day world and the only way of resolving the world economic crisis and ensuring a more rapid development for the developing countries which, under current world conditions, are confronted with the most serious economic difficulties. Within that context, the two sides favor immediately launching global negotiations in keeping with the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in this respect and expressed concern for the positions taken by certain developed countries which are at variance with the will of the international community regarding measures that will lead to establishing a new world economic order. Convinced that the achievement of the new international economic order is one of the basic conditions for achieving economic and political stability and for preserving peace and security in the world, the two presidents stressed the need to continue sustained efforts in this direction and emphasized the role devolving upon developing countries and nonaligned states in implementing this major target. They stressed the need for closer cooperation among the developing countries and the need to harmonize their positions, both on negotiations with developed countries, and in connection with expanding economic cooperation among themselves on mutually advantageous bases.

The two presidents stressed their profound concern for the continuation of the arms race and for the utilization of huge material, financial and human resources for military

purposes, a fact that constitutes a heavy burden for all peoples in the world and endangers international peace and security. It was stressed that the central problem of international life is the struggle to stop the arms race and proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament -- a vital condition for stability and lasting peace in the world, to reduce tension and generally promote international relations to the benefit of civilization and the future of all mankind.

Stressing the particular importance the two countries attach to the UN special session on disarmament, which is now underway, the two chiefs of state expressed their countries' desire to make their complete contribution to adopting decisions that will be fully in keeping with the peoples' expectations and desires -- namely, to stop the arms race and to live in a world without weapons and without wars.

The state leaders of Romania and Iraq stressed the need to resolve current world issues in a new, democratic spirit with the active participation, on a completely equal footing, of all countries, irrespective of size or social system. They emphasized the increased role that must be played by the developing countries, the nonaligned states, the small and medium-sized countries in discussing and resolving current international problems. At the same time, they stressed the need to increase the role and contribution by the United Nations and other international organizations in this respect. The two sides highly appreciated the role of nonaligned countries in settling current international issues and their contribution to seeking appropriate solutions to those issues, to promoting and strengthening peace, independence, full equality of rights, cooperation and progress in the world and expressed their conviction that strengthening the role of the Nonaligned Movement serves the interests of all peoples. President Saddam Husayn extensively outlined the great efforts made by the Iraqi people and government to ensure the necessary conditions for organizing the seventh conference of nonaligned chiefs of state and government scheduled to take place in Baghdad in September 1982. Showing keen interest in those concerns, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his hope that the seventh nonaligned summit conference will mark an important stage in that movement's history and will make a significant contribution in settling the problems confronting the present-day world.

The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the visit of the head of the Romanian state to Iraq and with the talks they conducted and the understandings that were jointly concluded. They expressed the conviction that this Romanian-Iraqi summit meeting constitutes an important contribution and gives a new and forceful impetus to expanding and diversifying relations of close cooperation between the two countries, both on a bilateral level and in the international arena, which is fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and the friendly Iraqi peoples, who are firmly engaged on the road to their independent development, and in keeping with the general cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, the Middle East and throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed warm thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of the other comrades accompanying him, for the cordial welcome and hospitality they enjoyed during the visit to the Republic of Iraq. The head of the Romanian state extended a cordial invitation to Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later.

Baghdad, 17 June 1982

Jordan: 17-19 June

AU211923 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu paid an official visit to Jordan from 17 to 19 June 1982.

During their stay in Jordan, President Ceausescu and the ranking officials accompanying him were accorded warm hospitality as an expression of the mutual feelings of friendship between the Jordanian and Romanian peoples.

A fruitful exchange of viewpoints was conducted between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal during the Romanian-Jordanian talks. An atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual respect prevailed during the talks.

Attending the talks on the Romanian side were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Constructions Abroad; Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marin Nedelcu, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Andre Cervencovici, Romanian ambassador in Amman.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Adhmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of the occupied land affairs and acting foreign minister; Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and trade; Dr Hanna 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council; and Dr Nasir al-Batayinah, Jordanian ambassador to Romania.

During the talks, the two sides discussed issues that concern the two countries and peoples. The two leaders focused on developing and expanding the friendly relations between Romania and Jordan on all levels of mutual interest. Viewpoints were exchanged regarding the various basic world issues.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the continued development in the friendly relations between the two countries and the fruitful cooperation between them in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields. These relations are compatible with the basic interests of the two countries and peoples, with their independent progress and with the broad line of world peace and cooperation. The experience in Romanian-Jordanian cooperation and friendship justifies the confidence of the two countries to the effect that the relations among world countries, irrespective of their social and political systems, can develop harmoniously in accordance with mutual interests based on the principles of equal rights, actual respect of sovereignty and independence, nonintervention in others' domestic affairs and the right of all people to determine their future according to their interests and aspirations.

Thw two sides stressed the importance of contacts and talks between the two leaders to promote joint ties in all fields of mutual interest. It was also asserted that the agreements concluded during the numerous meetings between President Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn have formed a momentum for successful development in relations between the two countries.

The economic relations between the two countries enjoyed a special importance during the talks. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the significant development in these relations. They pinpointed the important role being played by the general agreement for cooperation signed by the two leaders in April 1975 and the protocols concluded by the Joint Governmental Committee for Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation in boosting and diversifying the economic ties between the two countries in the past years.

This is in addition to enhancing the mutual cooperation between the two countries compatible with the agreements reached at the highest levels. The two sides stressed the importance of developing trade between the two countries in the future, beginning with the new capabilities ordained by the two countries economies.

The two leaders agreed to intensify the efforts aimed at expanding the economic cooperation between Romania and Jordan, taking into consideration the experience gained so far such as the building of the petroleum refinery in Az-Zarqa' and the installation of the high voltage cables through the joint efforts of the workers, technicians and engineers in the two countries. This has tangibly contributed to promoting friendship between the Jordanian and Romanian peoples. In this regard, the two leaders decided to expand the economic cooperation between their two countries by increasing this cooperation in the current fields and by searching for possible cooperation in new fields such as energy, industry, mining, transport and agriculture and by developing trade based on mutual benefit.

The two sides focused on the possibility of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries to reach $100 million in 1982 and in the hope of reaching $500 million by 1985, provided this is in line with the capabilities and interests of the two countries' economies. Consequently, during the visit, the two leaders signed a long-term agreement for economic and technical cooperation and for trade between the two countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, education and training. They expressed their desire to expand and diversify relations in these fields. In this regard, the Jordanian side expressed thanks for the Romanian side's efforts in training a large number of Jordanian youth in Romanian universities.

The two leaders asserted the determination of their two countries to exert efforts to deepen and consolidate cooperation in the belief that that is in keeping with the basic interests of the friendly Romanian and Jordanian peoples and constitutes at the same time an important contribution to asserting democratic principles in international relations, continuing the process of detente, building security and cooperation in Europe, achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and to general efforts for peace, progress and prosperity throughout the world.

The two leaders exchanged viewpoints regarding international issues and world developments. The two leaders expressed their apprehension over the deteriorating international situation and, proceeding from the fact that most of mankind is inspired by an unconquerable aspiration for freedom and independence for all countries and peoples and resolutely opposes the policy of force and of increasing tension in interstate relations, they stressed the need to work in a spirit of responsibility to end world tension and safeguard the freedom and independence of all peoples and countries compatible with the policy of international detente and peace. The two leaders stressed the importance of concerting the efforts of all peoples to end the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy aiming at creating spheres of influence and to form a new policy among world countries based on mutual respect and equal rights among the sovereign and independent states and also based on guaranteeing the legitimate right of every people to determine the best way for their development far from any foreign intervention.

The two leaders stressed the need for settling international disputes through peaceful means and with the participation of all parties concerned. In this regard, the two leaders focused on the tense situation in the region. The two sides affirmed that the settlement of the situation in the area depends mainly on the solution of the Palestinian issue which constitutes the crux of the conflict in the region. The two leaders asserted that the comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be built on the basis of the full Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and the setting up of their independent state on their national soil. This should be done in order to guarantee the rights of all the states in the region to enjoy freedom and independence.

The two sides once again condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly the expropriation of land, establishment of settlements, economic harassment, suppression of freedom, liquidation of national leaderships and attempts to impose civilian administration on the inhabitants. The two sides also reaffirmed their firm stand against the hostile activities being practiced by Israel against the Arabs in the occupied Arab territories and against Israel's illegal annexation of the Golan Heights.

The two sides condemned Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem and transformation of the city's demographical, economic, cultural and historical character.

The two sides consider the Israeli project to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea an obvious violation of international law, particularly the rules related to the basic rights and duties of all states. If this project is implemented, it will do irremediable damage to the rights and vital legitimate interests of Jordan and the Palestinian people.

The two leaders stressed the need to intensify efforts toward the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the situation in the Middle East. In order to reach such a solution, the two sides believe that the convocation of an international conference under the sponsorship and with the participation of the United Nations will be largely beneficial on condition that all concerned states, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, the USSR, the United States and any other state that may help settle the complicated problems in this part of the world, take part in it. The two sides stressed the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity, unity of action and efforts to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region.

The two leaders reaffirmed the stance of both Jordan and Romania toward the hostile actions being practiced by Israel against Lebanon and the repeated attacks on Lebanese territory. They stressed their objection to any direct or indirect interference in Lebanon's internal affairs as well as their objection to the repeated attempts to escalate tension there. Meanwhile, the two sides strongly condemn Israel's military invasion of Lebanon and call for a prompt withdrawal of the Israeli forces. They assert their strong support for the legitimate authority in Lebanon so that this authority can exercise its jurisdiction over all Lebanese territories and achieve a large-scale national reconciliation, taking into consideration the interests of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. By such national reconciliation Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity can be guaranteed and these objectives can be safeguarded.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan decided to remain in constant touch and continue to hold bilateral talks to discuss the development of the situation in the Middle East whenever necessary.

While expressing their deep concern over the continuation of the dispute between Iraq and Iran, the two leaders support the call for a prompt halt of military aggression in order to reach a peaceful settlement through negotiations, discuss the standing differences between the two countries and establish new relations between them on the basis of complete abidance by the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonintervention in internal affairs in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and in the interest of establishing the bases of peace in the region and the world at large.

The two leaders exchanged views on the situation in Europe. They stressed the importance their two countries attach to the consolidation of the principles of security and development of broad cooperation among the European countries because this would have a positive effect on world peace and understanding. They expressed conviction of the possibility of realizing tangible progress along the road of achieving security and cooperation in Europe which would greatly affect the political atmosphere in the entire world. This in turn would contribute to reaching satisfactory results on the level of world peace and to achieving detente in international relations.

The two leaders pointed out that the only means to establish pillars of security in Europe is to limit the stockpiling of weapons and to begin serious talks on disarmament. The two sides expressed their support for the nonproliferation of medium-range missiles and for the withdrawal of the already deployed missiles for the sake of establishing new relations on the European Continent based on the removal of atomic weapons as well as all other weapons.

His Excellency the Romanian president and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal pointed out the special importance characterizing the European Conference for Security and Cooperation which is currently convening in Madrid. They also stressed the need for continuing the meetings of the conference in a constructive atmosphere that would achieve positive results because this would pave the way for holding a conference aimed at building confidence, achieving disarmament in the continent and securing the march of cooperation and security in Europe.

The two sides favor the holding of negotiations for the sake of reaching a peaceful settlement of all the outstanding problems among the Balkan states in an attempt to developing the relations of good neighborliness among these states so that these states would be transformed into a region overwhelmed by peace and free of nuclear weapons.

The two leaders reiterated their confidence in the fact that the only way to solving the world economic crisis to guarantee rapid development of the Third World countries which, under the prevalent circumstances, are facing the gravest economic difficulties, is the attempt to get rid of backwardness and establish a new world economic order. They reaffirmed the need to exert further efforts in an attempt to establish a world economic order as a basic condition to achieve a political and economic stability that would contribute to safeguarding the world peace and security. The two sides asserted that the role that should be played by the developing countries and the nonaligned countries is to develop closer cooperation among these countries and achieve harmony in their viewpoints, particularly when holding talks with the advanced countries and when reaching wider economic cooperation with them in order to achieve joint interests. In this regard, the two sides believe that holding a summit conference for the developing countries in the near future, aimed at reaching the aforementioned objectives, would be useful.

In light of the prevalent international situation, when the main problem is peace and war and with the two sides asserting that the interest of international security and peace lies in finally giving up armed struggles, the two sides noted that the urgent issue at present is limiting the arms race and adopting tangible steps toward achieving disarmament, foremost nuclear disarmament, as a vital condition toward achieving world stability, alleviating tension, improving international relations and reviving world culture and the future of mankind.

The two sides resolutely called for limiting the arms race, halting the production and development of nuclear weapons, destroying the stockpiled weapons and limiting destructive and annihilative weapons. The two sides stressed the need for withdrawing foreign troops, evacuating military bases set up in other countries and utilizing the money and resources that would be made available as a result of disarmament in the field of economic development in all countries, particularly the less-developed ones. The two sides stressed the need for setting up nuclear-free regions in various parts of the world such as the Balkans, the Middle East and other regions.

While attaching special importance to the current UN General Assembly's session on disarmament, the two sides expressed the desire of their two countries to fully contribute to making decisions compatible with the nations' aspirations and expectations in putting an end to the policy of armament and living in a world free of weapons and wars.

The two leaders stressed the need for solving the complicated problems our contemporary world is suffering from in a new democratic spirit and with effective participation of

all countries equally irrespective of their size or social structure. Accordingly, the two leaders pointed out the importance of the role that should be played by the developing and nonaligned countries including small and medium states in studying and solving the present international issues. They also stressed the need for a greater role and wider participation by the United Nations and the other international agencies in solving the current issues.

The two sides agreed to enhance cooperation between the two countries on the international level represented by the United Nations and other bodies to encourage the various initiatives presented by the two governments in the fields promoting the UN role, setting up a new world order for mankind, contributing to the International Youth Year, freezing military budgets and other domains of mutual interest.

The two leaders drew the attention to the important role shouldered by the Nonaligned Movement as an independent intermediary in international affairs, particularly in the field of consolidating and backing up peace, independence, equal rights among all countries, cooperation and progress all over the world. The two leaders expressed the hope that the nonaligned summit conference, scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September 1982, will be an important program in the history of efforts being exerted by this movement and its member states for the sake of solving the complicated problems mankind is suffering from in our present age.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the visit and with the talks held on the occasion, and expressed their conviction that this new meeting makes an important contribution and will give great impetus to expanding and diversifying the relations between the two countries at both a bilateral level and in the international arena.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed, on behalf of his delegation and in his own name, the deep thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and to the Jordanian people and government for the hospitality accorded them during their visit to Jordan.

The Romanian president extended an invitation to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal to visit Romania. The invitation was gratefully received. The date of the visit will be set later.

NONALIGNED URGED TO OPPOSE MIDEAST 'GENOCIDE'

LD221622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent messages from the SFRY Presidency to a large number of nonaligned countries' heads of state or government in connection with the latest development in the situation in the Near East caused by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The messages express deep anxiety at the genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian population and efforts to liquidate the PLO and stress the need for the whole international community, especially nonaligned countries, to exert even greater efforts aimed at halting the aggression and ensuring Israel's most urgent withdrawal from Lebanon.

VETERANS LABEL ISRAELI GOVERNMENT 'FASCIST'

AU220915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Begin's Government Qualified as Fascist" -- TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG) -- All Yugoslav dailies today (Monday) carry the severest condemnation of Israel pronounced by the Yugoslav veterans' congress just closed here in Belgrade. The crimes of Israeli aggressors have "made it clear to the whole world that Israel is ruled by a reactionary, fascist government" a special congress resolution emphasizes.

By its brutal showdown with the civilian population, especially the Palestinian refugees, the Israeli aggression "can only be compared with the Nazi crimes committee by Hitler's hordes throughout Europe in the Second World War", the resolution states.

The resolution recalls the Hitler's "Nazi hordes" killed and exterminated in gas chambers during the last war millions of Jews, beside millions of other victims.

The dramatic warning in this document states that "it is high time the people of Israel realized that this bloody aggression in Lebanon will soon cost it very much and can even prove disastrous by the consequences it entails for Israel's future".

It is the right of every people to choose the government it wishes to have, the resolution underlines but appeals to the Israeli people to try to understand that its country is "ruled by a fascist government which is pushing the country toward destruction".

The congress called on all nonaligned countries to most resolutely rise in defence of the Palestinian people, the PLO and Lebanon.

The resolution ends with the words "death to fascism - freedom to the people", the slogan which the combatants of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army used during the Second World War.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN 'TACTICS' TOWARD USSR

LD221550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] What has induced President Reagan, at the time of a mild change of climate between Washington and Moscow, to intensify the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union with the aim of undermining or slowing down the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline for consumers in Western Europe? This is, at least for the time being, truly difficult to explain. There are several assumptions and all of them are mutually linked. Reagan's decision affects equally the Soviet Union and the American West European allies, the FRG in the first place.

From the economic point of view, if Western Europe gives in, the American embargo will lead the West European firms into a very unfavorable situation, as well as the Soviet Union, which expects the sale of gas to the countries of Western Europe to generate a lasting source of foreign exchange resources of which, like many other countries, it is short.

The political consequences, however, may be incomparably graver than the economic ones. They will, in the first place, increase the economic, and thus also the political dependence of West European countries on the United States. And on the other hand, they will substantially restrict their independence in pursuing their policy toward the Soviet Union and East European countries. Reagan's embargo -- and this is perhaps the gravest thing of all -- could lead to a disintegration of the already shaky SPD/FDP coalition and to the victory of the CDU in parliamentary elections in the FRG. Yet Reagan also had other reasons when he adopted the decision, unexpected by many, to intensify the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. We will mention only two: First and foremost, this is a question of additional pressure on the Soviet Union on the eve of the forthcoming talks in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear arms. In view of the fact that the Soviet Union is very interested in some kind of progress in the negotiations with the United States, Reagan is also evidently counting on some concessions from Moscow.

The other reason is the most topical at the moment: to exert an influence on the Soviet involvement in the present grave situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Thanks to Arab discords, Washington has succeeded in neutralizing to a considerable extent the Soviet involvement in the Middle East and, with additional pressures, it can count on even greater Soviet caution in that part of the world.

Thanks to unreserved American support and sympathy, the aggressive government of Prime Minister Begin has been given a free hand to behave as it is behaving and, to put it mildly, to shape the political map of the Middle East according to its own wishes.

But regardless of the entanglement and complicated nature of Soviet-American relations one does not have the impression that present and future contacts between the two superpowers have been called into question. Gromyko and Haig, who talked for hours in New York, have not, nevertheless, parted company, [as heard] and if some progress is registered at the talks in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear arms both superpowers will more easily come to an agreement on other problems as well, including the ones which at the moment most attract the attention of international public. In other words, Reagan's tactics, regardless of how dangerous they might appear, need not necessarily endanger agreement by the superpowers.

PLANINC, MOJSOV MEET WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD222102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a reception at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd at noon today for heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Yugoslavia.

The heads of the diplomatic mission, led by Panamian Ambassador Virgilio Brandford Hammitt, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, were presented to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to vice presidents and members of the Federal Executive Council.

The reception which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere was attended also by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, with Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov at their head.

OUTGOING ALBANIAN ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL

LD230212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade, today received in farewell audience Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Yugoslavia.

VUCKOVIC COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

AU221711 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] One has been waiting a long time, a very long time, for the agreement among the resistance leaders of the Khmer people, who have been under foreign occupation for years. The Democratic Kampuchean Government indeed has maintained its international legality despite the presence of foreign solidiers. A representative of the government of Democratic Kampuchea represents Kampuchea in the UN General Assembly. Because the consensus by which decisions are adopted in the Nonaligned Movement has not been attained in this case, the seat of the Kampuchean representative in this movement has been left vacant despite the efforts by Vietnam and a few of its supporters to install a representative of the Phnom Penh puppet government.

Does the agreement among Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann mean a turning point in the Khmer people's struggle against foreign conquerors and does it mean that conditions have been created for a political solution of the Kampuchean crisis? In a formal sense, yes. But the essence of the problem is in better organization and more efficient operations of the joint forces of the resistance movements, which until now have been few in numbers and have been active chiefly along the Thai border.

The material aid offered by China and the ASEAN countries to the resistance forces is not great, but it would mean more if resistance against foreign soldiers would be better organized and more successfully conducted. One should add that other countries that have denounced the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are also prepared to help the Khmer people. They have shown this by the very fact that they have shown confidence in a representative of the government of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. They are primarily nonaligned countries which on all occasions so far have demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and have advocated that the Kampuchean people be given the opportunity to decide independently on its fate.

Vietnam reacted to the agreement among Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann as expected. Hanoi believes that the status of Kampuchea had been resolved when a puppet government was formed with the help of Vietnamese troops. However, the world does not recognize the occupation of any country, and certainly not of Kampuchea, a nonaligned country which has been a member of the Nonaligned Movement since its formation.

LCY RESOLUTION PROMOTES WORKERS' TASKS

LD221422 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1125 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The decisive role of workers in associated labour, fulfillment of the rights of the working people to dispose of the mean of social reproduction and further integration of associated labour -- these are the three most vital orientations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the forthcoming period.

They msut ensure the further affirmation of self-management as the basis socio-economic relations in the Yugoslav society.

These tasks are set in the part of the congressional resolution referring to the tasks of the League of Communists in the development of the political system of socialist self-management. Their realization mustenable constant strengthening of the self-management position of working people and citizens in exercising authority and decision-making on all social affairs, consistent fulfillment of their rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities, development of brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities, Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces and the entire Yugoslav socialist community.

The priority task of the communists - the draft resolution stresses, is to contribute to socio-political organizations to engage themselves as much as possible in the delegate system and take on responsibility for the democratic synthesis of various management interests.

The consistent implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work, decision-making and responsibility, which has far-reaching significance for the development of political system of socialist self-management, is also a leading task of the League of Communists.

Beside this, the communists also have the obligation constantly to develop delegate relations and expand possibilities for the working people directly to perform the function of authority, from the basic organization of associated labour to the assembly of Yugoslavia.

The League of Communists will strive in the defining of joint interests in the assembly of Yugoslavia for consistent and creative affirmation of responsibility of republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and development of Yugoslavia and for further development of Yugoslav fellowship of equal nations and nationalities, the LCY resolution sets out.

The implementation of the policy of stepped-up development of the under-developed republics and speediest development of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo represents economic, social and political interest of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Consistent to its role and responsibility, the League of Communists will resolutely struggle against attempts at reviving separatist, unitarist and other forms of nationalism and their anti-worker, counter-revolutionary essence and this primarily by its well-known programme of development of socialist self-management relations.

This has been and remains the basic stability of the Yugoslav socialist self-management community, the draft resolution stresses.

The draft resolution will be discussed in the debate at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which will be held from June 26 to 29 here in Belgrade.

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY UNIT HOLDS EXERCISES

LD221848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Sjenica: 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- A tactical exercise with live ammunition, organized by the Belgrade military district under the name of "Battalion in Attack," was very successfully carried out at about 1,400 meters above sea level on Mt Golija today. The exercise was watched by foreign military representatives accredited to Yugoslavia. The troops demonstrated a high level of skill in handling complex modern combat equipment. They particularly distinguished themselves in precision firing at real targets from true distances, which was greeted among the military diplomatic representatives with applause. The unit concerned, in combination with other arms, carried out its combat task successfully.

The exercise was attended by Lt Col Gen Georgiji Jovicic on behalf of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and by Lt Col Gen Milan Bjelogrlic, commander of the Belgrade military district, and other high-ranking military leaders of our armed forces.

CROATIAN COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Economic Stability Stressed

LD212300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Members of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee with Jure Bilic in the chair, are discussing the social and economic stabilization and the tasks of the League of Communists in their first working meeting since the ninth congress. The introductory report on this was submitted by Jozo Petovic, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. In addition, the Central Committee adopted the work program and the composition of commissions of the Presidium and of the Central Committee. Milan Puljis and Andjelko Perincic report from the sociopolitical organizations building in Zagreb:

[Puljiz] The resolution of the Ninth Croatian League of Communists Congress, Joso recalled, binds the League of Communists [LC] from the Central Committee down to the basic organization and every member, to constantly concern themselves with every ounce of strength and every ability with economic and social stabilization. Business organizations and LC leaderships must wage and direct every action in the ideopolitical sense in order that the present difficulties do not obscure the chief orientations and criteria. The difficulties should be overcome through self-management and thus increase the economic power and the responsibility of social work.

The starting foundations of long-term economic stabilization -- the document compiled by the well-known Kraigher commission -- has also become a party document which should now also be implemented in practice. Petovic spoke in detail and precisely about the present economic difficulties:

[Begin Petovic recording] The basic problem faced by the Croatian economy at this time are the matured obligations regarding the payment of foreign credits, that is, long-term medium-term and in particular short-term credits. These obligations commit nearly 60 percent of Croatia's current foreign exchange inflow. This has, of course, very negative consequences for maintaining current production in view of the fact that the possibilities for importing reproduction materials have been substantially reduced. This year, in the first 5 months, about 20 percent fewer reproduction materials were imported than in the same period last year. Therefore, we already have stagnation in production; more stagnation can be expected. The situation becomes worse by the fact that we do not carry out our export obligations. According to the resolution, the projection of Yugoslavia's payments and foreign exchange balance sheet, exports should have increased in real terms by about 12 percent, and in nominal terms by a little over 30 percent. However, in the past 5 months, Croatia registered an increase in exports to the convertible currency area of about 2 percent, and Yugoslavia as a whole around 5 percent. Therefore, Yugoslavia's payments and foreign exchange balance is worsening and thus also Croatia's balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance position.

In the 4 months of 1982, industrial production -- due to these circumstances -- registered a growth of only 0.2 percent, and in the 5 months of the year, 0.1 percent. Thus, (?this is the way) into stagnation. About 20 industrial branches in Croatia registered a negative rate of growth; they represent nearly half the entire industrial potential. In the 5 months of this year, the production of reproduction material was realized by 98.9 percent compared with the same period in 1981.

In an opinion poll conducted by the republican Institute for Statistics, 47 percent of organizations of associated labor replied that they are poorly or critically supplied. For instance, [word indistinct] according to the Croatian Chamber of Economy, only 20 percent of organizations of associated labor replied that they are well supplied with imported reproduction material. This leads to the conclusion that in the months to come, particularly in the next 2-3 months, we could have even greater stagnation with consequences which could, in certain environments, have even perhaps political implications.

Our primary task has to be to increase exports under much more unfavorable conditions than up to now; that is, it is more difficult to sell goods today and there is much less foreign exchange inflow for the organizations of associated labor. [end recording]

[Puljiz] Great help from tourism and particularly agriculture is expected and this is considered to be a political and a party task. Every measure should be taken to increase the inflow from tourism and to reduce private arrangements and such like. Sowing programs, both the autumn and the spring ones, have been well prepared. Harvest, too, should be so prepared; it will not be spectacular but it will be a good one. The haggling about prices should be prevented as well as the game about who will give more money.

Agreements regardless of how wise and good they might be, including those reached today, are dead capital if not implemented. Therefore, Joze Petovic called once again for more work and greater economy; he also called all communists and all who work and self-manage to be more responsible.

[Perincic] In the debate which followed the introductory report 15 members of the Croatian LC Central Committee have taken part so far. Many issues mentioned in the report were explained and analyzed in greater detail in the debate. All speakers in the debate agreed that this is an imperative of the economy. But in order that we might be represented more on the world market we cannot produce with the present bad organization of production along with the still low level of pooling, with a productivity which is below world productivity and other subjective weaknesses.

The responsibility of the LC is particularly significant. It was, therefore, said on several occasions that there are no reasons for us not to embark immediately on the realization of the resolution of the Ninth Croatian LC Congress.

Several speakers in the debate spoke of the financial situation in the republic, mentioning in particular the difficulties of the Zagreb Economic Bank. This bank has provided credits for large economic and infrastructure projects. Now the time has come to repay the credits, particularly foreign exchange credits which have placed this bank in a very complex situation. There have been cases of bank principals voting political decisions on investments and these projects are now working badly or have not been completed or -- in the case of oil -- short-term credits are now repaid at high interest rates. But, the orientation of all the speakers in the debate is that the country's liquidity must be maintained. In this connection it is necessary to maintain production by ensuring raw materials and reproduction and make it capable of [word indistinct], it will be difficult because according to the new foreign exchange law, the basic organizations of associated labor which are exporters are left only with 23 percent of foreign exchange. For Croatia this represents a sum of $353,000 [figure and units as heard]. On the other hand, for reproduction about $1 billion are necessary.

Afternoon Session Report

LD212310 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Andjelko Perincic report on 21 June afternoon session of the Croatian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee]

[Text] In the afternoon debate, Central Committee members paid greatest attention to the problems of exports, of greater and higher quality participation in the international division of labor and increase in the balance of payments and foreign exchange balance. Several speakers in the debate pointed out that we must resolve all these problems by greater exports, more comprehensively and of better quality and on lasting foundations. At this time the foremost task is to maintain production of goods and services at this level in order that, with regard to other countries, we remain orderly and respectable payers of all the credits, particularly of short-term credits. What can contribute to this in the weeks and months to come is, above all, a successful tourist season and a favorable harvest.

It is, therefore, the task of communists precisely in these work collectives to mobilize all the working people to the maximum in order that business success might be as high as possible. True enough, we must not neglect the other economic branches and groupings which are traditionally linked on long-term bases and which operate successfully on the world market.

We must -- and this was stressed on several occasions at today's Central Committee session -- (?work) toward gradually increasing our participation in world economic trends because this is also a fundamental condition for our own progress. But, for such an orientation some of the present types of behavior should be changed, in particular investment consumption, low productivity of labor and others, above all qualitative elements regardless of the quantitative growth. We must work for a reduction of inflation, make the struggle against stagnation more incisive.

All participants in today's session pointed out that we no longer need any kind of general responsibility but concrete responsibility starting with leaders at the republican level down to every communist and every working man. We must monitor and stimulate responsibility in order that we might combat the deformations which can be assumed in such a situation. This means that the LC must embark on broad action, open up the ideological front where it is necessary to act in practical terms.

Following the debate, the Central Committee adopted conclusions on topical problems of socioeconomic relations and on the tasks of the LC. Then Marijan Kalanj, secretary of the Presidium, explained the work program of the Central Committee and of the Presidium and the [word indistinct] composition of the commissions of the Central Committee and their work method. In this connection, the orientational work program of the Central Committee and of the Presidium for the next year was adopted. The composition of the Central Committee commissions from the ranks of the Central Committee was also adopted.

HIGH PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS MARK DIMITROV BIRTH

LD181500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- "It may be said with every right that Georgi Dimitrov was one of those fighters for socialist society who understood the basic historical trends and possessed a creative way of thinking, constantly confirming the link between historical orientation and vision of the future and the tasks, needs and possibilities of the revolutionary situation." This was stated by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while speaking about Georgi Dimitrov on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of that prominant revolutionary of the workers' and communist movement of the world, leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgarian statesman.

After reminding the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and highest-ranking federal officials at the meeting that today is the 100th anniversary of Dimitrov's birth, Culafic went on to say that this tested revolutionary had been an ardent supporter of closer relations between the Balkan peoples and of cooperation between their revolutionary movements, which he proved with his practical involvement from his youth to his death. He opposed the reactionary character and aims of the Balkan wars, advocating the idea of cooperation and brotherhood between the Balkan peoples.

The great experiences and ideas of this revolutionary, who was twice sentenced to death by the monarchist-fascist authorities in his country and who displayed legendary courage at the Leipzig Hitlerite trial in 1933, Culafic said, were of great significance for the development of the revolutionary workers' movement and have maintained their vitality and relevance ever since.

He pointed out that the creative character of Marxism represents "a guideline for action and not a recipe valid for all countries, times and conditions" and called on communists to solve problems "not in a stereotyped manner, but proceeding from the concrete situation, from the balance of social forces, from the mood of the people and its aspirations and wishes."

In this connection Culafic went on to say that the question of the paths to socialism is today more topical and significant than ever before in the history of the struggle for socialism. The resistance offered by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Yugoslavia to Stalinist hegemonism and the cominformist campaign in 1948 powerfully strengthened the right of every people to its independent road of socialist development. At the time of the first wave of Stalin's pressures on the LCY [as received] Central Committee and Tito, Culafic recalled, Dimitrov, passing through Belgrade, told us: "Be courageous."

Dimitrov, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said, advocated the national affirmation of all the Balkan peoples, their closer relations, the development of good-neighborly relations, cooperation, friendship and trust between them on the basis of respect for the right of every people to self-determination and national sovereignty and with consistent opposition to every type of great state chauvinism and all other forms of nationalism. Culafic stressed in this connection that the friendship and close cooperation established by Tito and Dimitrov in the years before World War II had deepened during the armed struggle against fascism and in the first years after the war. The two revolutionaries held identical Marxist views on many questions, especially the question of securing lasting peace and good-neighborly relations between the Balkan peoples, Culafic said.

The two giants of the revolutionary workers' movement, Dobroslav Culafic went on, had a clear attitude on the settling of the Macedonian question. As far back as 1943 Dimitrov said that Bulgaria, by incorporating Macedonia and Thrace under the German jackboot, had itself lost its independence, that nothing would be left of that so-called "united" Bulgaria after the collapse of Hitler's Germany. Dimitrov had already previously conveyed to the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party that it should "with all its energy extend support to the Macedonian policy of the new, Federal Yugoslavia," which, he stressed, "gives equality to the Macedonians."

The joint realizations and ideas of Tito and Dimitrov were expressed at the end of July 1947 in the Bled agreements, which marked, in Dimitrov's assessment, a new era in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, and which were canceled by Bulgaria, under Stalin's pressure, in the autumn of 1949.

Tito felt great friendship and respect for Dimitrov, who was a legend of the revolutionary workers' movement, Culafic said. "Consistently adhering to the conviction shared by Tito and Dimitrov that full mutual trust, comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing and stable, fully developed good-neighborly relations between our two countries are in keeping with the vital interests and current aspirations of our peoples and that they represent a contribution to the development of international cooperation and, as Dimitrov said, to 'the establishment of lasting peace and true democracy in Europe and the world.' The LCY and the SFRY have constantly made and will continue to make efforts in favor of the development of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the genuine settling of the problems burdening these relations," stressed Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while speaking about Dimitrov at the LCY Central Committee Presidium Session.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROBLEMS VIEWED

Assembly Told Indicators Down

LD181952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- All the unfavorable trends manifested throughout the country are also characteristic in the Kosovo economy, but the situation in all the spheres of economic activity in this province is considerably more complex, while problems and difficulties in some branches are more pronounced and more severe. All this reflects noticeable deviations from the goals and policy of Kosovo development established by this year's resolution.

Such a situation was reason enough to subsequently put on the agency of today's session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo these economic problems and measures to overcome this problem.

Speaking to the delegates about the business activity of the Kosovo economy in the past 5 months, Nesat Zubi, member of the Kosovo Executive Council, first said that unfavorable trends are particularly pronounced in material production; furthermore, in the spheres of economic relations with other countries and employment where a further fall below the envisaged planned parameters has taken place.

Industrial production in the past 5 months was 2.1 percent lower than in the same period last year. The planned growth was not achieved in a considerable number of industrial branches due to difficult conditions in economic activity, difficulties in ensuring raw materials and production materials, but also in the branches which are not dependent on all this. This refers in particular to production and processing of coal, electric power, nonferrous metals and timber. Recalling that the share of these branches in the Kosovo economy is 45 percent, Nesat Zubi noted that if production in these areas were to increase by 2 percent, it would ensure a 1 percent growth to the entire industry. All other branches which depend on imports are also registering declines in production; agricultural plans too were not realized.

In these conditions of stagnation and declining production, the Kosovo economy participates with great difficulty in the international division of labor. Exports, for instance, are 10 percent less and imports too are even 45 percent less. This has, of course, contributed to an improvement in the covering of imports by exports from last year's 57 percent to this year's [figure indistinct] but this was achieved primarily through drastically reducing the imports of production materials and raw materials, which again effected production. What is encouraging is that a significant reorientation has been made in the marketing of goods in the convertible currency area by as much as 33 percent and it is approaching the forecasted growth.

Unfavorable trends in production and in exports have, of course, also effected the entire financial situation. Though a high increase in receipts by 30.8 percent has taken place, the tendency continued as a speedier rate of resources spent, and of losses too, which are 52 percent higher than in the same period last year.

What is most unfavorable, Zubi went on, is the fact that, despite many warnings, attitudes, conclusions and agreements, appropriations from the income over and above the guidelines agreed continues. He sounded a warning also about the increasingly pronounced illiquidity of banks, about the complex problems in the investment activity and about the increase in unemployment.

In the debate at separate sessions of the chambers, the delegates pointed out that the exceptionally complex economic situation in the country and in the world imposes the need in the forthcoming period that all measures and activities be taken in work collectives, municipalities and the province to realize the planned tasks.

The adopted proposed measures of the Kosovo Executive Council also stress the need for firm activity which should contribute to the change in the attitude to work, to elimination of all subjective causes, to the purchase of raw materials and production materials, use of internal reserves, greater exports and reduction in investment and other consumption as well as reduction of investment to planned framework.

High Serbian Officials Visit

LD221022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0839 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, arrived this morning for a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, and Dr Vojislav Micovic, president of the Republican Committee for Information, are visiting Kosovo together with them.

Presidents Ljubicic and Ckrebic had talks this morning with senior provincial officials about the current political situation in the province.

During their 2-day stay in Kosovo, Ljubicic and Ckrebic will visit several municipalities and work organizations and will have talks with the municipal political aktivs.

Hasani to Media on Reportage

LD192216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, and several members of the Provincial Committee Presidium had talks today in Pristina with directors, and chief and responsible editors of public information media in the Socialist Republic of Serbia about topical issues of the political and security situation in the province and about the tasks of public media in the further struggle for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. Kolh Siroka, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, also took part in the talks.

The assessment was made that public information media have made a great contribution to exposing the counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, enemy ideology and platform and its exponents, as well as in presenting and [word indistinct] the action by the League of Communists and other organized forces in eliminating the causes and consequences of enemy activity.

Particular reference was made to two unacceptable tendencies manifested recently in some public information media in the republic, which are reflected in the attempt to minimize individual events and the entire actions of the Kosovo League of Communists on one hand, and in the sensationalist approach to the treatment of some problems, on the others. Such one-sidedness, it was said, not only does not contribute to the entire attempts and the struggle which the League of Communists and all other progressive forces of Kosovo wage against Albanian and other kinds of nationalism but are grist to the mill of the enemy.

Informing the heads of the public information media of the political action in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, stressed that the front of the joint struggle of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and Muslims and all other nations and nationalities against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against all other kinds of nationalism is becoming increasingly more united and broad. The Kosovo League of Communists is on a growing ideological offensive and wages a parallel action in all sphers of life and work; Hasani stressed.

The main directions of the present League of Communists action, in Hasani's words, are directed at the total eradication of the enemy underground, at restoring intranational trust and at preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins; furthermore, at making the ideological differentiation at the university and in some other educational and cultural institutions more incisive as well as at stabilizing the economic trends in the provinces.

It was stressed in the talks that what these and all other efforts by progressive forces in Kosovo need to fully stabilize the situation in the provinces is objective, comprehensive and constructive writing both by public information media in Kosovo as well as by journalists and editorial boards throughout the country.

Pristina: Political Report

LD191950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 June (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee at its session today made an assessment of the political security situation and established the immediate tasks of the League of Communists organization in the municipality.

It was noted, as reported, that the political security situation is on a stabilizing course. The space for the activity of the enemy and the excesses between members of various nationalities have been reduced to a great extent. The efficiency of the judiciary organs, security organs and administrative organs of the municipality has increased. Production, cultural and sports life is proceeding normally and demonstrates our togetherness.

The Presidium also noted that the political situation in the Pristina municipality is encumbered by attempts at further activity by the enemy and some other problems, shortcomings and weaknesses. Enemy slogans are still being daubed and various leaflets from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are still being circulated. We are experiencing an attempt at activity by the extreme Albanian emigration. The process of the emigrating of Serbs and Montenegrins is still present despite efforts by the League of Communists and other subjective forces to stop it. There are still various conflicts and intranational disagreements: The reaction by basic League of Communists in these environments is inadequate and untimely.

In some environments cases and phenomena of inciting hatred and intolerance toward the Albanian nationality as a whole are observed; Serbian and Montenegrain nationalism also is increasing. Intensified activity by the clergy has been noted. The political security situation is encumbered to a great extent by unfavorable economic trends.

The Municipal Committee Presidium decided that the League of Communists ideopolitical action and all other subjects for the complete stabilization of the situation in Pristina and farther afield should be intensified even more. Every basic party organization should assess the political security situation and critically and self-critically examine the existing weaknesses and problems and take special measures to eliminate them. What is particularly necessary is involvement in the further strengthening and training of the all-people's defense and social self-protection and the examination of every individual demand for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrains as well as the efficient struggle against every form of pressure. Party organizations, as stressed, must particularly commit themselves to creating conditions and an atmosphere for normal life and work for the development and deepening of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all nations and nationalities in the municipality.

Hasani Political Efforts Feted

AU202100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Kosta Krajincanic commentary]

[Text] Political activity in Kosovo cannot be carried out successfully without the public's full participation.

In connection with an example of a more communicative relationship with the public, here is a talk by Kosta Krajincanic:

We believe that no well-meaning person has, or has had, any illusions that the situation in Kosovo can change overnight to such an extent that we will be receiving from there only reassuring news. No one is even demanding this. Least of all is it expected that the situation in Kosovo should be presented as better than it actually is because it has been shown where such a glossing over of the truth leads to. The reality in Kosovo today is full of contradictions. It is neither just black or white. It should be understood as such, and as such it should also be tackled in political activity.

The situation in Kosovo demands that the progressive forces in the province vigilantly follow and register all topical daily developments and react to them in time. What is involved, therefore, is a modified and completely engaged style of work that does not suffer from any stereotypes, generalized assessments and isolation of political forces from the public. The broader community, which has placed its trust in the progressive forces in Kosovo and in its leadership, justifiably expects such an openness and specific nature of work.

An example of such an attitude toward the public was shown by Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, who had talks with workers and political activists of the capital in Belgrade a few days ago. In the course of a single day alone, Hasani had as many as three such meetings. He first met with veterans of the wartime units from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, then with workers of the 21 May and Rekord work organizations at Rakovica, while in the evening he held talks with the Belgrade Political Aktiv.

Speaking frankly and simply, and often using picturesque words, Hasani spoke tirelessly for several hours. He gave explanations and deliberated with those he was talking to, without leaving even the most ticklish questions unanswered. This is an example of public activity in which nothing is concealed, nor anything portrayed as better than it is -- an example that is even more encouraging because it has come after a 1-year period which was not exactly distinguished by such a possible political practice.

Though only at the beginning of his term of office, the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has already done what it is expected from him. He has proved that a frank communist word on both the bright and dark sides of life is the most reliable form of struggle both against the enemy and against various people who keep silent or pass over things in silence, who gloss over things, and against troublemakers. Briefly, this is an example which strengthens confidence and weakens resistance.

Yesterday's talk of the most prominent republican leaders with representatives of the public information media from Serbia was also in line with such an attitude toward the public. This talk was also characterized by openness and realization that without the full participation of the public the difficult political battles cannot be waged successfully. A lack of feeling for the truth so far has created misunderstandings which could even obstruct the political activity in Kosovo, and do so unnecessarily at that.

The aforementioned examples of increased communicativeness with the public must therefore be welcomed as marking a good road for a more rapid stabilization of the Kosovo situation. These examples to a great extent remove uncertainties and doubts, prevent conjectures and suspicions, and thus they have a mobilizing effect on the entire Yugoslav public.

Problems 'of Highest Order'

LD211752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The state of the Kosovo economy is very complicated, because socioeconomic contradictions have accumulated.

These make it encumbent upon the Kosovo League of Communist and all other sociopolitical and self-managing structures to take the most decisive and very effective measures to ensure a radical turn in implementing the economic stabilization policy and the overall development of the province. This is how Imer Pulja, member of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee and president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council, began his opening report at today's session of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee at which a very critical and specific review was made of the province's economy and at which the immediate tasks of all subjective forces to overcome the present state of affairs were established.

There are indeed not a few grounds for anxiety and warnings and for more responsible conduct and work. The data cited by Imer Pulja at today's session provide eloquent illustration of the gravity of the economic situation in Kosovo, a situation which is additionally affected by very unfavorable economic trends, stagnation in the development of self-managing relations, serious weaknesses in investments and in the distribution of incomes and personal income funds, as well as the daily increasing losses and the very critical state of affairs in regard to liquidity. For instance, over the last 5 months industrial production is down by 2.2 percent compared with the same period last year; commodity exchange with foreign countries is down by 3 percent; and losses are up 50 percent.

Imer Pulja particularly emphasized the fact that it is not permissible to try to cite objective causes as justification for declining output in the leading industries such as production and processing of [word indistinct] electric power, ferrous metals, nonmetals and timber, which do not depend on imported raw materials. However, certain other ways of conducting affairs in the industries where production is dependent on imports are equally unacceptable; likewise the failure to achieve planned agricultural production and, even more so, the measures taken to increase joint and general consumption at a rate of up to 50 percent. This considerably exceeds the rise in nominal income and has affected the economy's reproduction capacity.

Recalling that the province's balance of payments position is extremely unfavorable and that the Kosovo economy depends to a great degree on the import of raw materials, Imer Pulja stressed that the province's economy will find itself in extremely serious difficulties unless appropriate ways are found to secure the financing of the province's established deficit in the projected Yugoslav payment and currency balance.

Given that the province's political problems and its economic problems are of the highest order, I believe we can rightly expect support in the country in order to solve as urgently as possible the matter of financing the deficit. I believe we can expect Kosovo's economy to be given special treatment in accordance with the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee platform. Unless adequate solutions are found in good time, very unfavorable consequences could ensue not only in material production and export marketing, but also in sociopolitical relations, Pulja said.

Imer Pulja nevertheless severely warned that exports and the battle to economize, to make rational use of currency funds and to bring consumption within the agreed limits must be the chief preoccupation of all social subjects and organizations of associated labor. The contradictions which have accumulated in socioeconomic relations are also, according to Pulja, a consequence of low labor productivity. There are, it is true, justifications in some places for the existing differences in labor productivity in Kosovo and in the country as a whole, but perceptible differences in per capita income are not justified. These are due mainly to the failure to make full use of production capacities, to poor labor organization, to irrational use of working time and to high production costs, Pulja said. At the same time he recalled that if the differences in the level of per capita income were reduced by 50 percent in relation to that of the country as a whole, income in Kosovo's social economy would rise by 8 billion dinars. This would be sufficient to pay off all the annuities which burden the province's economy.

Imer Pulja therefore drew attention to the fact that the fight for more efficient and rational use of capacities, for higher productivity and in particular for the creation of a cult of labor, and against slovenliness and absenteeism, is today one of the chief lines for action by the League of Communists, by trade unions and by all sociopolitical and self-managing organizations and communities.

It is high time that the League of Communists set about making a determined struggle to get its practical activity into line with its proclaimed policy. I think that all working people in Kosovo should be told frankly that there can be no prosperity without work, Imer Pulja stressed.

Pulja drew attention in particular to major problems in the investment area, calling for capacities under construction to be commissioned more rapidly. It is an intolerable state of affairs when the investment funds paid out are greater than the province's social product. All the more so when construction work is being carried out very slowly and inefficiently, when funds are being spent in a liberalist manner and when no account is taken at all of how these funds are being spent.

[Word indistinct] social component, because Kosovo's unemployment problem is the greatest in the country, Pulja said. He touched on the need for other measures to be taken to eliminate deviations in the field of employment. He warned that there is an evident tendency for all problems in expanded reproduction to be resolved exclusively by using federal funds.

The debate at the provincial committee session, while critical in tone, focused chiefly on responsibility for the present situation and on the action needed to change it.

Attention has been drawn many times to our economic difficulties, but no answer has been given as to why they are so. Our activity is exhausted in meetings, instead of in work and creative activity bursting forth in work organizations, Rade Milojevic commented. The main problem of poor economic trends, he considered, lies in lack of responsibility and in inconsistent implementation of what has been agreed. Milojevic cited as an example the trade union's demand for no holiday bonuses to be paid: They are nevertheless paid. This will increase the losses in Kosovo's economy by 350 million dinars.

Having stated that the League of Communists is charged with giving the working class the answer to the problem of what should be undertaken, how and where, to fulfill the tasks of economic development, Ismailj Bajra pointed out that cure must be found for collective and personal lack of responsibility. Various technocratic and etatist barriers must be removed, Bajra said. He recalled that the spring sowing has not been fulfilled precisely because of lack of responsibility in these structures.

Speaking about the state of affairs in Pristina's economy, Tomislav Sekulic cited the fact that over the past 5 months industrial production here has been 10 percent below plan, according to Sekulic. In the first 3 months of this year alone, Pristina's economy suffered losses amounting to 910 million dinars, while various forms of consumption are constantly increasing.

Redzep Hadzimusa illustrated the difficulties confronting the economy of Urosevac. He said the losses there could not be covered by the entire potential of the Urosevac Bank.

Ilija Vakic said the provincial committee must introduce radical changes to alter the present situation in the economy and to open, in addition to political stabilisation, the front of struggle for economic stabilization. We must embark on this immediate struggle, Ilija Vakic said, without delay, without generalization and without verbalism. Municipal committees and organizations of the League of Communists in work collectives must mobilize all forces in a very operative manner.

It is necessary for all social factors to become aware of the fact that the unfavorable economic situation threatens the province's development goals. The present situation confirms that this is, to a considerable extent, the consequences of insufficient responsibility in carrying out work obligations, Ilija Vakic pointed out.

Other participants in the debate, including Caslav (Bojanic), Zecir Robaj, Avdi Bakali, Ali Sukrija, [name indistinct], Ilijaz Ilijazi, Ilijaz Hadziu and others, spoke about concrete problems in individual working environments, about objective and subjective weaknesses and about ways to eliminate them.

Summing up the debate, President of the Provincial Committee Presidium Sinan Hasani stressed that the problems and difficulties discussed are not unsurmountable and that the situation is not hopeless. But to overcome them a concrete struggle in all sectors of economic activity is necessary.

The conclusions adopted on the immediate tasks of the Kosovo League of Communists stress that the provincial committee binds communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists to take without delay concrete and efficient measures and actions in every environment aimed at decisive overcoming negative tendencies in economic activity. The demand is that there should immediately be a radical change in behavior and work which must be the basic criterion of ideopolitical orientation, not only of communists but also of all other subjects of economic activity.

SAWPY'S TOMIC ADDRESSES BULGARIAN FRONT

LD221502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Addressing the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, which opened today, Zora Tomic, a member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, stressed that the nation and nationalities of Yugoslavia sincerely rejoiced at the successes of the Bulgarian people in the development of their country.

Speaking of the international situation Tomic drew attention to the danger in which the present world is living. This is a consequence of the increasing use of force in international relations, recourse to interventions and outside meddling, tendencies to spread spheres of influence and various forms of domination and hegemony. As an example Tomic quoted Israel's brutal attack on Lebanon and vehemently denounced Israel's aggression against this country and the Palestinian people.

She said that the way to pull the world back from the brink of war can be found only in strengthening detente as an indivisible and universal process, in arresting the arms race and in respecting fully the principle of sovereignty and independence of the countries, their territorial integrity and the right of all nations to organize their life alone, in accordance with their specific conditions and without outside meddling and interference.

Zora Tomic also spoke of Yugoslavia's international activity which, with its active foreign policy, is making a full contribution to the consolidation of peace and to the establishment of a more equitable and safer world and, especially, to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

"Guided by this, Tomic said, our country has developed multifaceted relations and cooperation with virtually all neighboring countries basing them on respect for the principle of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the differences in the paths of international development and international positions." Tomic added that on the basis of these principles our country is ready to go on developing mutually beneficial cooperation between our two neighboring countries which in any case, is developing successfully in many areas.

We see this as a way to improve reciprocal understanding between our peoples whereby efforts will be made to resolve the well-known outstanding questions in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations on a principled basis," Tomic stressed adding that successful cooperation between the SAWPY and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front over a period of many years has made its full contribution to the development of relations between our two countries.

In conclusion, Zora Tomic expressed her deep conviction that such cooperation is in keeping with the vital interests of both the Bulgarian and the Serbian and the Macedonian peoples, and of other nations and nationalities in our country and that it is in keeping with the traditional links existing between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian working-class movement.

BORBA REPORTS ON STUDENT UNREST IN SPLIT

AU211711 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 June on page five carries a 350-word report from Split by Z. Tarle on an article carried by the Split newspaper NEDELJNA DALMACIJA on 11 June about the "nationalist excesses" at the Ljubo Uvodic Razim student dormitory in Split. The report says that, according to the Split newspaper, the basic organizations of the League of Communists in all departments of the Split university have condemned "the excess actions by some 20, mainly bad students who, on several occasions during the last 2 years, have engaged in various nationalist and clericalist actions at the Split student domitory." It is reported that during that period, "signs with Ustasha symbols were written during the dormitory dances on eight different occasions"; Ustasha songs were sung and such slogans as that of "who has stolen Croatia from Croats" were shouted at birthday celebrations; and swastikas and fascist and other symbols also appeared on various occasions. According to BPRBA, NEDELJNA DALMACIJA reports that the Split communal committee of the League of Communits has now concluded that this situation at the student dormitory must be cleared up before the beginning of the next school year, and that in future the student center's dormitories will follow a "considerably stricter admission policy" and pay greater attention to the moral-political fitness of applicants. Disciplinary actions will be taken against the present dormitory residents who have acted from unacceptable positions, NEDELJNA DALMACIJA says, according to BORBA.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 June on page three carries another 500-word report from Split by Z. Tarle on the activities of "a handful of student nationalists and hooligans in the Ljubo Uvodic Razim student dormitory in Split during the last 2 years," and on the current actions of communists to clear up the situation in the student center. It says that "some 30 students" were involved in the nationalist activities and cites a statement by Ivan Majstorovic, until recently secretary of party aktiv at the student dormitory concerned, that the student communists "in the past also appealed to higher authorities for help" in connection with the nationalist activities but "found no support in the administration of student dormitories." Majstorovic also says that "the students acting from nationalist positions have obtained the best jobs through the student service."

BORBA reports that "the students known as nationalists" most frequently attended religious film programs at the nearby church, during which the priest leading the programs often made hostile comments such as "look at partisans" in connection with the biblical scene of children being massacred in the film entitled "Jesus from Nasareth." According to BORBA, "judging by these and other similar examples, it can be concluded that the individual nationalistic students were connected with the clericalist elements and promoted their infiltration in the student dormitories."

The entertainment events at the student dormitory were the most frequent occasions of nationalist excesses. "However, it must be noted that all these excesses have evoked no response, But the opportunist attitude of members of the League of Communists toward these excesses is incomprehensible," BORBA concludes.

SLOVENE COMMISSION DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

LD222110 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The current state of relations between society and the religious communities in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia was the theme under discussion at today's session of the Slovene Commission for Relations with the Religious Communities, which was charged by Dusan Sinigoj. The prevalent view was that these relations, despite a number of disputed question, are good. Unsolved questions in relations between society and the religious communities which are active on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia were tackled within the framework of constitutional and legal regulations and norms. It was noted that concrete problems are being increasingly successfully dealt with in the environment in which they emerged which is considered to be very significant. Consequently, stress was laid in the commission on the need to set up new commissions for relations with religious communities in all municipalities where they had not yet been set up following the elections.

The continuity in the work of these commissions is of great importance for normalizing relations between self-managing society and the religious communities. The members of the commission came out in favor of basing the regularity of relations with all the religious communities active in Slovenia on the spirit of tolerance and awareness of the responsibility borne by everybody for adhering to the constitution and the law.

MOSTAR SAWP MEETING ON RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

LD222054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Mostar, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- A meeting on the organization, content and method of work adopted in the various forms of activity of the SAWP municipal conferences in the field of religion and of the activity of religious communities and municipal assembly commissions for relations with the religious communities was held at the Mostar SAWP Intermunicipal Conference today.

The meeting expressed the view that on the whole, relations with the religious communities in Hercegovina were satisfactory and that the scope for hostile activity from the positions of clericonationalism, of which there were examples in all three confessions in this region during the recent period, is becoming more and more restricted. The participants in the meeting expressed themselves in favor of even closer cooperation with the religious communities in keeping with the generally accepted principles and documents.